THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,760—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
28th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
19th "	PERSIA	8000		
26th "	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12500		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	..
4th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	..
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	..
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
4th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	..
19th "	* MALOJA	12500	.....	..
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 "
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	8800	15 "	13 "
City of Manchester	8851	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	30th Sept.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Tues.	3rd Oct.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	4th Oct.	‡ 5 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah,

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 2nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Behrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3289 tons, on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in African, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th September, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolla	3905	P. Badewich	16th Nov
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Dec

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gabbous	3000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gabbous	3000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 611*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 644	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 832	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Napies to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6850	E. Tarabochia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH.
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" " 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

THE VALUE OF A NAME

A REPUTATION for straight-forward dealing is one of the greatest assets of a firm. To acquire public confidence, many years of conscientious, arduous labour are essential business characteristics.

Courtesy in reply; promptness in despatch; rectitude in transactions; accommodation in dealing with individual situations.

The observance or disregard of these imperative qualifications combine either to make or mar commercial enterprise. Judging therefore by results and taking our stand upon the staunch and continued support which has attended our efforts, we affect no undue modesty in assuming that our methods have been

FAIR AND SQUARE

and that we have honestly established a fair name which compels the confidence of our numerous patrons in all parts of India, whom we have had, and still hope to have the pleasure to serve.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c., &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Rs. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 307 of 1909.

The firm of M. S. E. ANGALIA & Co., carrying on business of General Merchants, in Bombay, having their place of business at Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. HALIMABAI and
2. ALI MAHOMED MIYA AHMED, brother respectively of HASSUM MIYA AHMED, deceased, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, legal representatives of the said HASSUM MIYA AHMED, Deceased, residing at Khoja Mocolla, Khadak, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 9th day of August, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the following property subject to the rights of the mortgagee and, without prejudice to his rights to deal with the attached property in terms of his security.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure forming a portion of an oart called (Gaiwady) containing by admeasurement 3907 square yards (little, more or less) and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remaining portion of the said oart under Old No. 486, New No. 4314, New Survey No. 13, together with trees, messuages, tenements, &c., standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 5065-5061-5060-5059 (2) 5059 (1), Street Nos. 394-383-385-387 A 8c7, all which premises are situate on the Eastern side of Mahim Bazar Road, at Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Maneckchand Kapurchand and partly by the Lunar Chawl Street, on or towards the West partly by the said Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Achoobai, widow of Nuruddin Dada Sheikalli, on or towards the North partly by the property of Karsondas Liladhar and partly by the property of Maneckchand Kapurchand, and on or towards the South by the property of Achoobai, widow of Nuruddin Dada Sheikalli.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 15th day of October, 1912, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 18th day of September, 1912.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

WANTED.

THREE SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 50 each (consolidated salary) on the work-charge and temporary establishment. Those having experience in drawing up plans and estimates and in construction will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach undersigned by 1st proximo. No joining expense will be allowed.

D. R. SATARAVALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Jalgaon, September, 1912.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE for EMPTY PACKING CASES of 1000 Looms and other Machinery to be shortly landed at the above Mills.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 which will be forfeited on failure to remove to the cases in the specified time.

Tenders will be received on the 5th October between 3 and 5 P. M. (S. T.).

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 477 of 1911.

HAJI AHMED HAJI HASSAM DADA.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

MAHOMEDBHAI ESSUFBHAI JARIWALLA.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of April, 1912 the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1912, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E, Ward No. 453), (2) and 4540, (1) Street No. 1 and 2) containing by admeasurement 266 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1A 3484

That is to say on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by the house of Sadhoo bin Khoodabux on or towards the North by the house of Suleman Glass Merchant and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 35, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND IN FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boys and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 146, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st October, 1912, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

R. F. R. Cooke,
for GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Bombay, 24th September, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

FROM 1st October, 1912, First and Second class COUPON TICKETS at REDUCED FARES, between Bombay and Lonavla available up to the 15th June, 1913, can be purchased.

For conditions see poster notice exhibited at Stations.

R. F. R. Cooke,
for GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Bombay, 27th September, 1912.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY is NOW OPEN for TRAFFIC. The UP and DOWN POONA MAIL TRAINS will STOP at NERAL with effect from date.

W. Alexander,
for GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
G. I. P. Railway.
Victoria Terminus,
September, 27th, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Bazgaze and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

[ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 4½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

In addition to the week's programme the following two Star Films will be shown at the special request of the public.

ON SATURDAY,
"FALL OF TROY"
ON SUNDAY,
"ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES"
thus making the show of 1 1-2 Hour each.

MACBETH
(one of Shakespeare's master-pieces.)
BATTLE OF POTTSBURG BRIDGE
A Startling subject
And a host of side-splitting comics.

TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30.

NOTE :—On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS every purchaser of a rupee seat will be presented with a bottle of KAMINIA HAIR OIL valued one rupee.

These tickets can be had from
Messrs. TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevi Road,
and
THE ANGLO-INDIAN CHEMICAL DRUGS Co., near Jumma Musjid, Market.

See that you get it.
PRICES AS USUAL.

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

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EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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Absolutely sure medium.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
MADAME
SARAH BERNHARDT
IN THE
"LADY WITH THE CAMELIAS"
also a CHOICE selection of other films.

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

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THE FAMOUS CRICKET MATCH PLAYED BETWEEN the ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM AND the MARYLEBONE CLUB IN ENGLAND.

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CHARLES DICKENS' MOST POWERFUL NOVEL.
"MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT."
By far the best and longest Dickensian Film Shown.

IN 3 PARTS. 4500 FEET.
COMIC! AMUSING!! INTERESTING!!!

This photoplay, taken from one of Charles Dickens' masterpieces, is the longest Dickensian film yet produced. The story is clearly told, the wonderful Dickens' types are faithfully portrayed, and the photography throughout is superb. Altogether it marks a distinct step forward in film production.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
3 SHOWS OF 1 1-4 HOURS EACH.
CHURNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiollo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Ootram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTAPLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai.
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Mornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GREIGES ROUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Lucknow and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1388.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY. (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co's PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA
BEHIND EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

WANTED

WANTED.—A competent JOB PROOF READER. Apply to Box No. 329, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A FOREMAN BINDER and a DEPUTY FOREMAN BINDER only Practical men need apply. Those who know a little English preferred. Apply with full particulars to box No. 102, care of this Paper.

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HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from
PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow known as "Jer Lodge," at Bhagur Road, Deolali.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.), THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1912, the undermentioned bungalows at the premises at Bugur Road, Deolali:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces of land or ground admeasuring one about 4,127 square yards and the other about 3,558 square yards in all 7,685 square yards or thereabouts together with a furnished bungalow known as "Jer Lodge," and a small bungalow close to it standing thereon, situate at Bhagur Road, Deolali, in the Registration Sub-district of Nasik, and which land forms, a part of Collector's Survey No. 348 and bounded on the West by the 40 feet breadth Cross Road, and beyond it vacant land; East by the 20 feet breadth private road, and beyond it by a property, on the North by the Private Road; and on the South by the property of Byramji Pallonji Misry.

The "Jer Lodge" contains 5 bed-rooms, bath-rooms, drawing-room, dining-rooms and is set with mosaic work; also there are out-houses cook-room, servant quarters, godown stable, together with the furniture and effects now lying in the bungalow.

Bungalows are on view.

Full detailed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Jost punkha, iron bedstead, hanging lamps, parrot cage, pigeon house, commodes, etc.

On account and risk of the concerned—

2 cases each containing 20 pieces assorted, colour mercidised coating, 30 to 35 yards 48 inches.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, by P. M. Freitas, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram with a black Arab horse and a set of harness.

1 bay waler gelding, absolutely quite in harness goes well and is a good worker and keeps excellent conditions, parted with as the Owner has no further use of him.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October next, at 4 30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
18	496	2	829
19	474	53	644
22	282	42	716
24	451	79	157

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and godowns will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22.

Architects interests in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1912.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
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A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLASON—Sept. 6, the wife of Capt. Walter Allason, the Bedfordshire Regt, of a son.

BARSTOW—Aug. 29, at Ivanhoe, Lansdowne Road, Dublin, the wife of Major J. B. Barstow, R. E, of a son.

NARES—Sept. 5, at Hobart, Tasmania, the wife of Lieut J. O. Nares of a son.

NEAVE—Sept. 5 at Muddrom, Newburgh, Fife, the wife of D. S. Neave, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

O'GRADY—Sept. 5, at No. 1 Merrion Square, Dublin, the wife of Major Standish de C. O'Grady, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

AYRE—Aug. 30, at Sopley Vicarage, Christchurch, Hants, the wife of Leslie Charles Edward Ayre, R. N. (his Majesty's ship Hercules) of a daughter.

JOHNSON—Aug. 30, at Finners, Hurstwood-Hill, the wife of Capt. R. Mayson Johnson, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—Sept. 8, at Hillsboro, Glendinning Avenue, Weymouth, the wife of Staff Surg. R. Martyn Richards, R. N, of a daughter.

SHORT—Sept. 5, at Deepcut Camp, Farnborough, the wife of Major W. A. Short, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

IBBETSON—HOLLAND—Sept. 5, at Farnham Parish Church, Maurice Edward Levett, son of the late Lieut-Col. H. Rosewen Ibbetson, to Isabel Marian (Missie), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holland, of Meadowbank, Farnham.

LIPSCOMB—MILMAN—Sept. 7, at St. Alban's Abbey, Eustace Henry Lipscomb, M. A. Cantab., J. P., of St. Alban's, to Mildred Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut-Col. Everard Stepney Milman, Royal Horse Art.

MOORHAY-JONES—ROTHERA—Sept. 5, at St Andrew's Church, Keswick, Christopher Howe Moorhay-Jones, of Calcutta, to Hilda, daughter of Frederick William Rothera, of the Manor House, Keswick.

OSMOND GRAY—Sept. 7, at All Saints, Beshilton, by the Rev. J. J. Gay, R. N., assisted by the Rev. E. I. Harrison, Fleet Paymaster George W. Osmond, R. N., eldest son of the late Commander George Wise Osmond, R.N., to Dorothy, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Gray and Mrs. Gray, of Farleigh, Basbilton, Sutton, Surrey.

SCOTT—POWELL—Sept. 12, at St. James', Piccadilly Capt. Henry Lawrence Scott, 1st (K. G. O.) Gurkha Rifles, to Winifred Ethel Powell.

DEATHS.

GOUGH—Sept. 6, at Innisonagh, Glenmel, General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, V. C., G. C. B., aged 80.

GREEN—Sept. 9, at Harrogate, Major-Gen. Sir William Henry Rodes Green, K. C. B. I., C. B., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Green, K. H. aged 89.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Second Meeting.
Poona: Agri-Horticultural Show; Empress Gardens.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Bombay League; "B" Team vs. Warwicks.
Football—Rovers' Tournament.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim:—"A man must stand erect, not to keep erect by others."—Marcus Antoninus.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujarat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V.D., and Officer, the string band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volrs. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March.....The Light Horse.....Von Blon
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
Valse .....Septembra .....Godin
Selection .....The Dollar Princess .....Fall
Intermezzo ...Cupid's Garden .....Eugene
Dance .....In The Shadows .....Finck
Selection .....Harry Lauder's Songs ...Williams
Japanese Romance .....Poppies .....Morat

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—Mrs. A. R. Blowers, of the Salvation Army, will speak upon "Some Glimpses of the late General Booth's Early Life" at the Sunday evening meeting to be held to-morrow at 9 p.m.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Shrimali Brahmin students coming to Bombay to appear at any of the ensuing University examinations can be accommodated with boarding and lodging free of charge, if they will send in their applications, a month before the examination day to Harsadrai Narotamdas Triwedi Baday's House, Manordas Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 45th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj there will be Hari Kirtan at the local Prarthana Mandir at 8-30 p.m. to-day by Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and Kirtan in Guzrathi by Narsing Bholanath at 2 p. m., Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow.

HARIKIRTAN KAITY.—At the request of Canara people, resident in Bombay, Vedamurthi Rag. havendra Madhav Acharya of Mangalore, who is now in Bombay, and who will shortly go to Bengal for the purpose of completing his studies in Sanscrit and philosophy, will perform a Harikirtan in Marathi at 2 p. m. (S. T.) to-morrow at the Hall of Chikitsak Samooha.

HINDU SANATORIUM AT KARLA.—A meeting of some of the sympathisers and friends of the above Institution was held on the 25th instant at Sir Bhalchandra's residence when it was proposed to collect funds by arranging for house to house collections, during the Diwali holidays. A committee was organized to manage the said work and collect subscriptions with power to devise means to achieve the object. It was hoped that co-operation would come not only in the form of contributions but also by way of help to the Committee, in the efforts to collect subscriptions. The Committee will meet to-morrow at 6 p.m. at Sir Bhalchandra's residence.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Haji Esmail Hussam, J. P., who died on Friday last. He belongs to the family known as the sailors and was owner of the coasting steamers. Mr. Haji Esmail was buried with much ceremony on the seashore near Hornby Vellard by some thousands of Mahomedans headed by the Kazi of Bombay and the Peer Saheb of Bagdad. The deceased leaves behind him Mr. Mohumad Yusuf, his only son and heir, to mourn his loss. The Bazars were closed and the state offices and courts in Mangrol and the maritime offices on the Western Coast were closed and the flags on ships were lowered halfmast. He was a great navigator and took great interest in all matters connected with the seas. He has left large sums of money to be given away in charity by his successor, and the Mohomedan community has lost in him a kind and loving friend.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 27.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 13th instant arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Hart, Mr. G. Mrs.
Mitchell, Miss J.
Young, Mr. J. C.
Elwin, Rev. Father.
Forrest, Mr. J. W.
Pearce, Rev. R. J.
Payne, Mrs. R. Miss.
Bowring, Mr. A. T. Mrs. child.
Strong, Mr. H. G. Mrs. and Infant child Inft.
Lowden, Mr. G.
Scott, Miss R.
Gibbons, Mr. W. F.
Hogg, Capt. C. M. T. Mrs.
Liversidge, Mr. S. G.
Arnold, Mr.
Wragg, Mr. W. G.
Cabot Mr. D. A. E.
Smith, Mr. T. B.
Forster, Miss G. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Olford, Mr. F.
Woodhouse, Mr. E. J.
MacFadden, Mr. R. R.
Batchelor, Mr. J. W.
Carr Harris, Capt. E. D.
Breitmeyer, Mr. G. C. A.
Wetherall, Mr. N. E.
Wilson, Capt. D. G.
Melville, Lt.-Col. D. G.
Jackson, Mr. H.
Bowen, Mr. E. C. Mrs. and infant.
Silvester, Mr. C. J.
Smith, Mr. T. L.
Saunders, Mr. L.
Orr, Mr. N. C. Mrs.
Pitcairn, Mr. R.
Caleb, Mr. C. O.
Gilmore, Mr. H. St. G.
Collins, Mr. H. S.
Cunningham, Maj. F. G.
Rose, Mr. G. W. N.
Gibson, Mr. H. S. Mrs.
Yorke, Mr. P. G.
Hancock, Mrs. M.
Hind, Mr.
Upton, Mr. T. E. T.
Young, Mr. E. H. Mrs.
Bull, Capt. G. S.
Raven, Maj. A. W. N.
Cowper, Col. M.
Wigraham, Miss B.
Hosie, Mr. R. D.
Hamsden, Major.
Shuklar Mr. D. B.
Cross, Mr. E. G. K.
Watson, Mrs.
Fletcher, Mr. A.
Boles, Mr. D. C.
Smith, Mr. H. S.
Evans, Mr. J.
Rose, Mr. F.
Tegge, Mr. J. D.
Morgan, Mr. G.
Tomlinson, Mr. H.
Carne, Mr. A. P.
Weston, Mr. N. E.
Scott, Mr. R. F. G.
Nissen, Mr. F. O.
Bingham, Mr. C. H.
Scott-Hutton, Mr. D.
Ritchie, Mr. D.
Wingfield, Mr. G. J. T.R.
Seddon, Mr. S. H.
Moir, Miss E.
Ireland, Dr. J. S.
Brown, Mr G.
Musprratt, Mrs. J. B. and infant.
Bussell, Miss.
Lawrie, Mr. H. G.
Owen, Mr. G.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Bayley, Maj E. C.
Duthy, Mr. G. W.
Haig, Major N.
Drummond, Maj A. B.
Young, Capt. H. G.
Nehru, Mr. J. L.
Hodyson, Capt. M. R. K
Halliday, Mr. B. T. Mrs.
Ash, Mr. H. D.
Hill, Capt. H.
Curling, Capt. J.
Mocatta, Capt. J. E.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Achaya, Mr. B. G. S.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bignell, Lt. G. N.
Murray, Capt K. D. B.
Hay, Mrs. C. J. B,
Shea, Lt.Col. J.S.M.Mrs.
Stratton, Mr. W. F.
Meikiejohn, Capt. W. L. S.

Per s.s. "Semiramis," Sept. 30.

THE Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Semiramis," Captain A Bilaffer, from Trieste left Aden on the 23th instant and is due here on the 30th instant at about noon:—

She brings the following passengers:—

Avril, Mr S
Ainsworth, Mr H
Ashraf Ali Khan, Mr
Ong, Mr F
Benoist, Mr and Mrs
Braithwaite, Mr W P
Batko, Mr and Mrs
Butterworth, Mr and Mrs G S
Blake, Mr J B
Butt, Mr H F S
Bauser, Mr C H
Burke, Mr E
Calnan, Mrs
Conhan, Capt C L
Cohen, Mr A E
Dorsenberz, Mrs
Darabseth, Mr N
Darry, Lt E C
Davis, Mr H J
Dorabji Pestonji, Mrs
duMaurier, Mrs Guyand Maid
Egerton, Col and Mrs C P
Everton, Miss
Estes, Mr and Mrs A R
Fynze, Miss A H
Fynze, Miss Z H
Ghose, Mr S N
George, Miss
Gleeson, Mr and Mrs E J
Gladstone, Mr T H
Gryns, Captain and Mrs J
Harvey, Lieut
Hunter, Mr H
Herdon, Major
Horst van der Mr V P
Hahn Revd E
Huber Revd J
Jacob, Mrs H
Judkins, Mr L
Katrak, Mr
Kornfeld, Mr B
Kalieb, Mrs
Kuhnle
Keller, Mr A
Khosla, Mr P L
Khosla, Mr R P
Kapadia, Mrs
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs
Lambropoulo, Mr and Mrs
Little, Miss
Levy, Mr & Mrs E
Marsden, Mrs R
Moss Mr J A
Mackenzie, Capt H
Maitland, Capt
Moll, Mr and Mrs A
Moll, Miss
Mullier Mr J
Minz, Mrs
Mowbray, Mr W
Mellin, Mr A R
Mac Iver Miss
Muller, Mr and Mrs C
Mehta, Mrs
Nethersole, Mrs
Neefield, Mr and Mrs W S
Panda, Mr D F
Photiades, Miss
Paetz, Mr W
Pirrie, Mr H G
Rees Jones, Mr F
Roiter, Mr W
Steele, Capt and Mrs
Samuel, Mr S R
Scott, Capt and Mrs H L
Sprawson, Major O A
Saxby, Mr and Mrs H S
Strother Smith, Capt F
Schwaerzer, Mr A
Sawyer, Mr S J
Sano, Mr S M
Sharp, Mr C H C
Tickell, Mr J R
Ulmer, Revd G
Vincent, Col P O
Vanrenne, Capt and Mrs
Webb, Mrs S J
Winsole, Baroness
Wolff, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr K P
Webb, Mr A A
Zinke, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Sept. 28

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sail to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Ali, Mr Sarwar
Atkinson, Mr J L
Allanson, Mr, Mrs W G and infant
Blasér, Mr E
Carter, Maj J R B G
Christie, Mr G B
Cunliffe, Miss L
Chapman, Mr E A B
Charlonis, Mr J T
Davidson, Mr M H
Graves, Lt-Col D H
Hosein, Mr S Akbar
Hosein, Mr S Ajmal
Howarth, Mr W
Kahn, Mr R
Kaluram, Omedram, Mr
Kerr, Mr H J
Lall, Mr R N
Leach, Mr
Longden, Mr H
Motofram, Mr H B
Mulye, Mr P B
Nasibuddin, Mr S
Owen, Mr T C
Pliater, Mr
Prendergast, Miss
Prendergast, Miss O
Prink, Mr A J
Preston, Mr
Ray, Mr K
Ray, Mr S
Stapleton, Mr and Mrs B
Smyth, Mr J H
Swamy, Mr E S Krishna
Swamy, Mr S K Rama
Vivian, Mr C
Weinholt Mr E A
White, Mr C B
Wiltmer, Mr
Williams, Mr, Mrs and four children

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE

Newspaper Reports of Cases.

MORALITY POINT OF VIEW.

MR. ALFRED FELLOWS contributes to the "Fortnightly Review" an article on the Reporting of Divorce cases. After discussing the merits of the question, the writer closes as follows:—

As to whether the reports of divorce cases have a corrupting tendency must be a matter of opinion founded on the observed effects. On this point, perhaps, the writer may record a personal experience. He was at a public school, when two very famous divorce cases were tried, one of which ruined a statesman's career, and the other involved a member of a leading family. In both cases the details were rather worse than usual, and he well remembers, when some of the younger boys did not understand the allusions the elders explained them. Also a song was made about one of the cases. Comment is perhaps needless, but it should be added that his house was no worse than other houses in the school, nor was the school worse than other schools. In fact, four or five of the writer's contemporaries in that house are or have been respected members of Parliament. Of course, the masters told the boys not to read the reports, and, equally of course, the prohibition was futile so long as the reports were accessible. For probably no Satire of Horace is so carefully construed as that which is omitted from the curriculum.

Perhaps some people may still deem the opinion of Queen Victoria as worthy of attention. Here it is expressed in her own vigorous language in a letter to Lord Chancellor Campbell (Letters Vol III. p. 378):—

"The Queen wishes to ask the Lord Chancellor, whether no steps can be taken to prevent the present publicity of the proceedings before the new Divorce Court. These cases, which must necessarily increase when the new law becomes more and more known, fill now almost daily a large portion of the newspapers, and are of so scandalous a character that it makes it almost impossible for a paper to be trusted in the hands of a young lady or boy. None of the worst French novels from which careful parents would try to protect their children can be as bad as what is daily brought and laid upon the breakfast-table of every educated family in England, and the effect must be most pernicious to the public morals of the country."

Thus Queen Victoria, and it need only be added that newspapers are now cheaper and circulate more widely, while divorce cases remain as before. Lord Campbell replied to the Queen that, having to the last session introduced a measure to give effect to her wish, and having been defeated, he was hopeless, he was helpless to prevent the evil. In fact, the clause to which Lord Campbell referred, giving a judge a discretion to prevent publication, passed the House of Lords, but was rejected by the Commons, certain Radicals being of opinion for some mysterious reason that the judges would use it merely to shelter the rich and highly placed.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY'S DICTUM.

Since it was moved in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor Campbell, and in the Commons by Sir R. Bethell, afterwards Lord Chancellor Westbury, the case against the report is not destitute of legal authority; but an opposite dictum of another judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, may be quoted in addition. In dealing with a case of indecent publication, he said, "we are bound, for the purpose of justice, to hear evidence in the course of judicial proceedings, the publication of which, at any distance of time, or at any time afterwards, may have the effect of an utter subversion of the morals and religion of the people. The first time I had occasion to consider this subject was in the case of some trials for adultery. It very often happens that for the purposes of justice, our ears may be assoiled with extremely offensive and indelicate evidence. But though we are bound in a court of justice to hear it, other persons are not at liberty afterwards to circulate it at the risk of those effects, which, in the minds of the young and unwary, such evidence may be calculated to produce." This, of course, was uttered long before the Divorce Court existed; but if it was true at the time, the creation of the Divorce Court has not made it false.

One more plea may be added. We are a people with some claims to chivalry, and to gloat over the tortures of a desperate woman defending her honour under cross-examination, whether she is guilty or not, is unworthy of us. Pity for both—the petitioner who, as a last resource, seeks the remedy of divorce for an intolerable wrong; and the wretched man or woman who has sinned and receives even deserving punishment should be the dominant feeling, and pity would dictate that, consistently with justice, the sordid story should have as little prominence as possible. If the above arguments show that the present system of divorce reporting is not necessary in the interests of justice, and is not a vested right in the readers of newspapers, but, on the contrary, may, on occasion entirely defeat the law's policy and always has a demoralising tendency, it remains to examine the machinery of reform.

As a paradox, the reformer who believes in legislation as a remedy may be met by the objection that judges may already possess the power he would confer on them. For if the President and Judge of the Divorce Court suddenly decided in their discretion to reverse the present practice, and to hear all cases involving adultery "in camera," as they now hear cases where the details are unusually gross, they would be within their strict rights. Possibly an appeal would lie from a particular decision, and the Court of Appeal could direct the divorce judges to resume the former practice, but even so, it is a matter within the competence of the judicially unfettered by Parliament.

Theory and practice, however are often very different; and certainly no individual judge could change the practice of over fifty years, probably in the face of the bitter hostility of the Press. And, indeed, there are many people who, while gladly seeing the disappearance of the reports, would much dislike a divorce court permanently sitting "in camera."

AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION.

This leads to the alternative suggestion whether there can be half-way house between hearings "in camera" and the unfettered liberty of the Press. That there are obvious difficulties no one will deny; but that one legislature, at least, does not deem the problem impossible, can be proved by quoting the law of New Zealand. It runs (Consolidated Statutes No. 50, Section 65) "The Court may, on the application of either the petitioner or the respondent, or at its discretion, if it thinks it proper in the interest of public morals, hear or try any such [i.e. divorce] suit or proceedings in chambers, and may at all times in any suit or proceedings whether heard or tried in chambers or in open court, make an order forbidding the publication of any report or account of the evidence or other proceedings therein, either as to the whole or any portion thereof and the breach of any such order, or any colourable or a tempted evasion thereof may be dealt with as contempt of Court."

Here again, ancient precedents may be quoted, from which it will appear that an English Judge may have a similar power to prohibit reports of cases in open court, more especially until the final judgment is pronounced—which, in divorce cases, is the decree absolute. But these precedents are very rusty, and since they have not been followed for nearly a century, could hardly be invoked now.

If they could not be used, the New Zealand model might be adapted by Act of Parliament, whether as declaratory of the law or changing it. Perhaps even it might be best to go one step further, and to prohibit absolutely all reports save those of which the decree absolute has formed a sequel, and then only in respect of charges found true, and not counter-charges dismissed. On such reports, for the reasons above given, it would be unnecessary to place any censorship.

But by far the best method of reform, if possible, would be the voluntary and concerted action of newspaper proprietors; and it is possible that if a picked dozen of men could be brought together and infused with the desire for it. It could be accomplished the process would be simple. They would make a concerted agreement as to their own papers; and if any newspaper proprietor, whether party to such an agreement or not, chose to continue publishing reports of adultery, newsvendors and agents would be given the choice of handling the papers containing such reports or those without them, but not both. For if the boycott can, as now, lawfully be used to establish an oppressive monopoly, it ought to be available for creating a beneficent one—the monopoly of papers with clean sheets. Apart from the divorce reports and a very occasional case of breach of promise or seduction the English Press is the purest in the world and with such reports omitted, any issue of any reputable daily paper might fearlessly be left in the hands of our children. Whether that is the case at present, let Queen Victoria's letter testify.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Disappears from the Arabian Sea.

THE RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The depression moved into the neighbourhood of Agra and has given moderate to heavy rainfall, chiefly along the hills of the United Provinces and materially reduced the temperature in its neighbourhood. The disturbed conditions in the Bay have resulted in a shallow depression now just off Gopalpur.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the United Provinces, Orissa, the southern half of Bengal and Lower Burma; fairly general in Mysore, Upper Burma and local on the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras, east Punjab and Assam.

Cochin, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Cutton and Cavoy reports 1 inch; Calicut, Chakrata, Meerut and Akyab 1 1-2; Bangalore and Bareilly 3; Gopalpur, Mussoorie, Cawnpore, Minbu, and Thayetmyo 2; Bareilly and Balasore 3; Bahariach 4.

Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in south of United Provinces, increase in the east of Central Provinces and the interior of Orissa.

The Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer experienced no monsoon between Aden and Bombay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th Sept. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Delhi records 0·66" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme east and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air has become damper in the area of rain all. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts; night temperature is also below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Agra has had 0·30," Cawnpore 0·25", Allahabad 0·65", Jhansi 0·68" and Mainpuri 0·85". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is much below the average at most places. The minimum is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature in defect at Hoshangabad and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression while moving in a northerly direction has nearly filled up. The rainfall though diminished in amount has been general in the United Provinces, and local in the southeast Punjab. Many generous rain has fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Cheddy Lure has had 2·51," Cuttack 1·46," Coonoor 0·96" and Colombo 1·11." Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded over the greater portion of the reporting area. Conditions are favourable for thunder-showers in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore. A few showers may occur in the United Provinces and the adjacent part of the Punjab and Rajputana.

P. and O. Mail steamer Report.—S.S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the night of the 22nd instant, experienced upto longitude 52° E, light easterly wind; till longitude 61° E, calms and variable airs; till arrival this morning gentle to light north-westerly and near Bombay west-north-westerly wind. Fine weather was experienced during her voyage with a few clouds.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (28th)	91·4	78·0	...	0·00
Jask	9·3	7·8	...	0·0
Muskat (28th)	88·8	77·1	...	0·28
Mal au	103·3	7 5	...	4·5·
Rawalpindi	96·9	62·9	...	14·99
Lahore	99·4	71·2	...	10·23
Sialkote	98·8	67·0	...	10·21
Ambala	8·0	69·4	0·05	25·80
Delhi	7·0	67 5	0 66	28·56
Simla	7·0	71·0	0 30	53·54
Dalhousie	77 8	71·1	0·05	31·70
Dharmsala	82·0	72·5	0·68	31 5 3
Lawapore	9·2	7·9	0 25	23 24
Allahabad	95·1	73 5	0·63	28 15
Jacobabad	10·1	85·3	...	1·09
Karachi	86·5	70·0	...	3·17
Ajmer	84·1	69 2	...	12·77
Jaipur	84·2	71·6	...	28 11
Kotah	91 2	73·5	0·06	23·36
Bikaner	101·5	73·0	...	10·99
Dwarka	86·3	77·7	...	22 71
Veraval	84·6	74 3	...	27·82
Rajkot	97·6	71·8	...	31·49
Bhavnagar Fara	101·0	74·0	...	39·00
Surat	91·4	77·1	...	52·70
Ahmedabad	93·6	77·7	...	38·21
Deesa	97·2	68·4	...	21·95
Neemuch	83·4	68 5	...	23 16
Indore	81 6	70·1	...	26·42
Jaunapore	85·8	72·0	...	38·81
Sadgor	83·3	70·1	0·03	20·84
Hoshangabad	83 6	73·4	0 03	37 4
Khandwa	86·7	73 1	...	15·75
Akola	90·2	72 5	...	14·77
Amraoti	86·3	70 8	...	21·49
Nagpur	85·6	72·3	...	45·1
Chanda	90 0	74·0	...	41·42
Gaisuri	89·7	7 ·6	...	42·43
BOMBAY	88·1	78·1	...	49·36
Ratnagiri	86 8	76·9	...	85 4
Mahabaleshwar	86·0	76·7	...	88·88
Karwar	89·2	76·5	...	95·19
Mangalore	89 4	78·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	95·1	67 5	...	6·79
Poona	91·5	64·8	...	13·21
Sholapur	97·3	74·1	...	9·55
Dhapur	93 3	72·3	...	7·05
Belgaum	84·3	64·0	...	63·41
Aurangabad	85·9	70·2	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	92 4	73·2	...	30·28
Hyderabad	87·8	73·7	...	19·88
Mangalore	87·3	76·8	0·03	123·71
Calicut	84·8	76·6	1·46	110·83
Cochin	86 7	74·2	0·26	93·79
Coimbatore	87·0	73·0	1·11	29·01
Masulipatam	89·3	79·2	...	30·05
Guntur	94·5	77·3	...	11·58
Cuddapah	9 2	76·8	...	12·45
Madras	91·5	78 5	...	1 ·65
Bangalore	84·3	6·3	2.51	26·79
Coimbatore	90 4	71 3	...	8·01
Trichinopoly	93·6	7·5	0·28	8·95
Negapatam	90·2	75·7	...	5·44

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 27th September, was 29·849 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

17th Sunday after Trinity.—29th September.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral;—Harwood in A flat. Hymns—424, 423, 316, 646; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood in A flat. Hymns—299, 423, 223. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 9-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m.,

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

HOME NEWS.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Alfred Barlow and William D. McKay, of Sydney, New South Wales. The following account is given of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—While James Edward Morgan was bathing at Lane Cove, Sydney, on Jan. 26, he was attacked by a shark when some distance from the shore. In response to his cries for help, Alfred Barlow and William D. McKay, who were in the water, went to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him to land. While they were actually engaged in doing so, the shark made a second attack on Morgan, and inflicted injuries to which he succumbed. The rescuers were fully aware of their danger, and incurred very considerable risk in rendering their services.

Woman suffragists are said to be active in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. On Sept. 7, it was found that the white and red flags on the golf course had disappeared and that their places had been taken by purple ones bearing various inscriptions. One inscription ran "Cabinet Ministers stop forcible feeding women," and another read, "Votes for women means peace for Cabinet Ministers." On a small memorial fountain close to the course was chalked, "Cabinet Ministers are responsible for the present actions." In order to prevent any possibility of a suffragist demonstration near the Castle, the ordinary household police force has been substantially increased.

There was a moving scene at the Welsh Eisteddfod at Wrexham on Sept. 6, when a young Welsh girl, in deep mourning, appeared on the platform and claimed the prize for the best essay on the causes and cure of Welsh destitution for her dead brother, the audience being moved to tears. The author was Mr. Arthur O. Jones, a Plymouth journalist, and the essay was his last literary effort. Welsh visitors from North and South America, Africa, Australia, and Asia were accorded a public welcome. Among them was the son of Mr. Price, Premier of South Australia. At the morning, Gorsedd, Lady Mostyn, Major-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, the Hon. Lawreace Brodrick, the mayor, ex-mayor, and vicar of Wrexham were admitted honorary members of the Bardic Gorsedd. The full financial statement shows that the takings, including those of Sept. 6, were £3,562. The subscriptions amounted to £1,200, the season tickets to £550, the copyrights to £200, and other items make a total of £5,543. In addition £300 has been taken at the Arts Section. The expenditure is estimated at £5,000. Crossfield's Perfection was the only band to compete in the open brass band contest, and were awarded the prize of £25.

The chief subject of debate at the Trades Union Congress at Newport on Sept. 6 was Syndicalism. After an animated debate, the Syndicalists were heavily defeated, a resolution reaffirming the delegates continued support of independent working class political action being carried by 1,693,000 to 48,000 votes. The Congress, which ended on Sept. 7, declined to assist the Insurance Commissioners by altering the date of the special conference of delegates which is to consider the Commissioners' recent memorandum on the transfer of members from one approved society to another.

The autumn meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was begun on Sept. 10, in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sir Algernon Firth, in his presidential address, referred to the association's deputation to Mr. Asquith, and criticised the Prime Minister's comparison as to wages and prices. He said the year 1900, which was taken as the base year, and counted as 100, was a boom year, in which the price of coal and the wages paid in that industry were very high. If they took the comparisons of eleven years before and eleven years after this trade, they would find that the index-number for wages was 75.79 in 1889, 100 in 1900, and 88.83 in 1911, and the price of goods 62.7 in 1889, 100 in 1900 and 74.7 in 1911. Fluctuations like that in one important trade vitiated any comparisons made with a base year of such remarkable movement. The fact that the prices of food had advanced 11·6 per cent., since 1900, was indisputable, but it must not be forgotten that out of the last forty years it was only in the nineties that food prices were below to-day's index figure of 111·6, and they had been as high as 156 in 1877. Compared with 1879, the early part of which they had wage figures, wages to-day were seventeen per cent. higher and commodities thirty per cent. lower. Nor must it be forgotten, in considering the question of increased cost of living as a cause of labour unrest, that many Acts had been passed which improved the financial position of the working classes. On the other hand, the heavy and increasing contributions of workers to their trade union funds constituted a serious drain on their resources. Payments to unions of as much as 3s. 6d. and 4s. a fortnight depleted the margin that the worker had for household expenses and led to demands for additional wages out of which to pay these sums, and so increase discontent.

After nearly five years' inquiry and consideration the City Lands Committee have submitted to the Corporation a report, suggesting various improvements in and around Guildhall involving an expenditure of £130,000. They say:—"The buildings which surround the ancient Guildhall have long been a reproach to the Corporation. Difficult of access, and deficient in uniformity of level, they present to those unfamiliar with Guildhall a puzzling labyrinth, for the most part lacking architectural or antiquarian merit."

—A cold wind from the Northward continued to prevail on Sept. 11, over the whole of the United Kingdom, and blew with considerable strength on our north and north-east coasts. At a few places along our south and south-west coasts, where a little bright sunshine was experienced, the thermometer rose during the day to 55 degs., or a trifle above it, and at Ilfracombe it touched 60 degs. At South Kensington, the thermometer at one time touched 53 degs., but for a considerable portion of the day it was no higher than 50 degs., and during long intervals it was slightly below that level, or about 20 degs. below the normal. An examination of the records for past years shows that in London Sept. 11 was the coldest day experienced at any time in September, since the year 1893, when the thermometer on Sept. 23 did not rise above 52 degs.

Walmer Castle and grounds have been entirely closed to the public since Lord Brassey came into residence two or three months ago. This step has occasioned considerable resentment on the part of many residents in the district and visitors. It is pointed out that, with the exception of the private apartments, the castle was open for inspection throughout the Lord Wardenship of Lord Granville, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Salisbury.

Capt. the Hon. Horace Hood, R. N., commander of the Royal Naval College, Osborne, has bought East Sheen Lodge, Richmond. The late Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal lived there for some years after their marriage and residence was before that in the possession of Sir Alexander Macdonald, Admiral Lord William FitzRoy, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and the Hon. S. R. Curzon. Mr. Ernest Pennington negotiated the sale.

Arrangements have now been made for beginning the erection of the buildings at the new railway station at Aberdeen. There will be large offices for all purposes, a booking hall 125 feet long and 47 feet wide, and accommodation for the work not only of the Great North of Scotland Railway, but also for that of the Caledonian and North British Companies. The buildings will be constructed of grey granite throughout and will be heated by steam. The total expenditure in connection with the scheme of improvements at the station, including the cost of ground for the widening of the line towards Ferryhill and at the joint station, will be between £400,000 and £500,000, and of this total it is estimated that £150,000 will be required for the buildings at the station.

It is officially announced that the Recordership of Londonderry, which has been vacated by Judge Overend, owing to ill-health, will be filled by the transfer of Judge Todd from the County Court Judgeship of Tyrone, and that the Judgeship thus vacated will be filled by the appointment of Mr. John Linehan, K.C. Mr. Linehan was called to the Bar in 1891, and is a member of the Munster Court. He has served for some time as a revising barrister for the city of Dublin.

The report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended March 31, 1912, states that the [illegible] sting notices to fix fair rents dispos-

ed of during that period by the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts was 2,517, while 3,226 applications were received. The number awaiting hearing on March 31, was by the Land Commission 2,596, and by the Civil Bill Courts 2,585. The entire number of rents fixed under the Land Law Acts to March 31, 1912, for a first statutory term, was 379,348. The total rental dealt with was £7,487,607, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed was £5,936,268, the result being an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. over the entire country. The number of cases struck out, withdrawn, or dismissed was 75,077. The entire number of rents fixed for a second statutory term was 140,540. The total rental for the first term was £2,522,730, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed for a second term was £2,031,159, an average reduction of 19.5 per cent. on first term rents. The number of applications in such cases struck out, withdrawn, or dismissed was 20,653. The entire number of rents fixed for a third statutory term was 718. The total rental in these cases for the second term was £12,735, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed for a third term was £11,460, an average reduction of ten per cent. The number of applications in such cases struck out, withdrawn, or dismissed was forty-nine. The total number of cases dealt with, therefore, was 616,385. Under the various Land Purchase Acts, 1881-1896, it is stated that advances have been made to the amount of £23,380,229, the number of tenants benefiting being 72,932.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has readmitted the staff of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" (which was recently excluded from the Press Gallery) under the new Standing Order giving the House discretion as to the admission of newspaper representatives to the House during the debates. The Speaker states that owing to the attempt of journalists to induce their employers to taboo Parliament on account of the exclusion of the "Daily Telegraph", he has arranged to issue a daily Hansard.

The Admiralty have agreed to allow Vice-Admiral Sir George King-Hall to remain Commander of the Australian Station until his term has expired, instead of returning to England with his flagship Drake which departs in January.

According to Reuter's Agency, the High Commissioner for Australia has received the following cable message from his Government:—"With reference to your telegram of August 27, final returns show that 81 per cent. have fully complied with Universal Training Defence Act. The majority of the remainder are only a few hours short; no cadet will be prosecuted who undertakes to make up the deficiencies. The statements as to 20,000 prosecutions are grossly exaggerated; there will be only 643 in New South Wales, and in the other States considerably less. Do not anticipate any difficulty in maintaining discipline. Officers are invariably supported.

CANADA.

"La Presse" announces editorially a scheme for the organization of a tour in England and France for Canadian business men representing the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Dominion.

NEW ZEALAND.

The strike of Waihi miners, which began on May 13, would seem to be ending in failure largely through the Government's firmness in introducing extra police to protect free labour.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African mail contract was signed on Friday last, but publication of the full terms awaits the formal approval of the British Treasury.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A communication to the Press states that at the next Session of the Delegations towards the end of the month, Admiral Count Montecuccoli will demand that the place of the old battleships of the Monarch class be taken by a division of modern battleships and that three fast cruisers be laid down.

CHINA.

The Shanghai "Daily News" publishes a letter from Wen-chau stating that a typhoon on August 29th combined with high tides and torrential rain, caused floods in the Upper Wen-chau River, which assumed the proportions of a tidal wave. The Prefecture of Chu-chau suffered severely. Tsing-tien was overwhelmed, and it is stated that 10,000 of the inhabitants were drowned. Koneo was entirely destroyed and almost every one in it drowned. Numerous other small towns in the Prefecture were washed away. The Chinese estimate the death roll at from 30,000 to 40,000. The loss of property was enormous.

FRANCE.

September 10 was the date by which the French teachers' unions were required by the Government to dissolve. The greater number have obeyed, under protest; about half a dozen have postponed their decision, alleging the impossibility, owing to the holidays, of calling meetings of the councils of their unions before next month. In reply to a request for more time for discussion the Seine Union has received a letter from the Prefect saying, not only that no extension of time will be granted, but that the Government has not asked the union to discuss anything, but has merely instructed them to dissolve. This union has, thereupon, decided, to defy the Government and take the consequences.

On the morning of September 7, one of the guardians of the Museum at Versailles, noticed that a large copy of Horace Vernet's "Prise de Bone," had been gashed with a penknife. Further investigation showed that three other pictures had been similarly cut, although in no case is the damage of a serious nature.

M. Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome, was injured about the head in a motor-car collision near Rambouillet, last week. His driver was seriously injured and the driver of the other car was killed.

GERMANY.

Telegrams from Karlsruhe describe a situation of great desolation and disturbance in consequence of the heavy rains and floods in various parts of Baden. The Rhine is also overflowing its banks near Cologne, and great damage has been done to the harvest. Floods are also reported from Stuttgart and Heidelburg, and others of a less serious nature from Essen.

The Government of the little Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has enlisted a professor in order to deal with its refractory Diet of 16 members. For two years this tiny State has been wrestling with a grave "Constitutional crisis," brought about by the refusal of the Socialist majority in the Diet to pass the Estimates unless the Government's proposal to spend part of the surpluses from the last three years, amounting to £33,000 in bonuses for officials should be amended to exclude superior "officials" such as clergymen. The Government has now procured an "opinion" from no less a person than Professor Laband, who has declared that, in the presence of a majority which repeatedly passes resolutions which make Constitutional government impossible, the Government can break the Constitution without compunction.

JAPAN.

The long-standing proposal to increase the number of troops in Korea, by two divisions, is meeting with strenuous opposition both inside and outside the Cabinet. It is considered unnecessary, especially in view of the very friendly relations which prevail between Japan and Russia, and liable to cause misunderstanding. Moreover, it is pointed out that the Budget for 1913 is unable to carry both military and naval expansions, the latter of which, promised in the last Diet, consists of 13 large units spread over a period of seven years, two keels to be laid down annually. These vessels will comprise seven super-Dreadnoughts, the largest armed with 14in. guns, of which five are to be constructed at Kure and Yokosuka and two abroad, and six very powerful cruisers, all of which are to be built in private and Government yards in Japan.

PORTUGAL.

A semi-official note states that all the causes of disagreement which had existed between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments on the subject of the Portuguese Royalists have been removed, and that friendly relations between the two countries have been re-established.

RUSSIA.

All Russia celebrated the centenary of the battle of Borodino. Military parades were held throughout the Empire, houses and streets were decorated, and in several towns monuments were unveiled. The Russian Imperial family on Sunday attended a commemoration service at the Borodino Monastery, and afterwards the Tsar deposited a wreath at the foot of the Borodino memorial. Another wreath was deposited by a French deputation.

A note was presented by the Russian Minister in Peking, to the Chinese Government, on September 6th, signifying the extension of the St. Petersburg Treaty for another ten years, except in so far as con-

DO YOU DRINK
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA?
If not, why not?
OF ALL GROCERS AND STORE DEALERS.

cerns the 50-verst zone which is to be abolished in 1913. The Treaty of St. Petersburg was concluded in 1881, and provided for the re-establishment of the authority of the Chinese Government in the country of Ili, the demarcation of the frontier in that region, the appointment of Consuls, and the regulation of commerce and trade. The 50-verst zone is a strip of territory extending for 50-verst on either side of the frontier, in which the exchange of products between the subjects of both nations was, by the treaty, made free from the imposition of duties.

TURKEY.

Consular telegrams from the Dardanelles report that the Redifs (territorial troops) belonging to the Erzus Division, stationed on the Asiatic shore, have mutinied in consequence of the disbanding of other reserve divisions before them, and that they are marching on Tchanak. It is not believed that the affair has any political significance.

On the morning of September 6, at 10 o'clock, an infernal machine exploded at Dorian fair, killing 20, and injuring over 30, many severely. The injured were brought to the hospital at Salonica.

UNITED STATES.

The result of the Maine election, briefly stated is that the Republicans have wrested the State from Democratic control, and this result has been achieved in spite of the fact that that the Democrats fought on national as well as state issues whereas the Republicans made the campaign almost entirely on State issues. The latter's plurality though small is more significant when it is recalled that the Democrats elected Mr. Plaisted as Governor in 1910, by over 8,000 plurality.

Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, after seven years of Arctic exploration, has arrived at Seattle. He has made valuable zoological and ethnological collections, and found further east than ever known before specimens of the Asiatic pottery found in Alaska and among the Yukon Eskimos. He also found grass baskets.

Mr. Roosevelt, who reached Hathaway (Montana) on his campaigning tour on September 7th, answered the charge that he was seeking to become King by saying that he "wouldn't take the job" if he could. "A Constitutional Monarch at the present time," he declared, "comes nearer to being a cross between a perpetual Vice-President and a leader of the Four Hundred than anything else I know of."

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The German Imperial Chancellor and Count Berchtold have met at Buchlau. The "Times" Vienna correspondent telegraphs that contrary to the original "mot d'ordre," the Austrian Press now assigns political importance to the meeting, particularly with regard to the Balkan situation. The "Fremdenblatt" describes the meeting as auspicious for Turkey. The "Zeit" believes that the meeting derives significance from Austro-Russian estrangement, and suggests the expediency of honest brokerage on the part of Germany, whose relations with Russia are excellent. "If Russia is minded sincerely to co-operate with us and Germany," it concludes, "peace will be preserved."

FRANCE.

The decision of the French Government, which was reached early in June, to concentrate practically the whole of the French Navy in the Mediterranean is definitely announced on September 10th. M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, has given orders for the six battleships of the Third Squadron now at Brest—namely, the Saint Louis, Gaulois, Charlemagne, Massena, Bouvet, and Jauregiuberry—to proceed to Toulon on Oct. 15, and join the Mediterranean Fleet. Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere will then have under his command a force which will include eighteen battleships and six large armoured cruisers. There will be the six battleships already mentioned, the Suffren, five battleships of the Patrie type, and the six Dantons. To these will be added when they are commissioned next year the Dreadnoughts Jean Bart and Courbet.

GERMANY.

According to a Reuter telegram from Berlin, the annual congress of the Pan-German League opened at Erfurt on Sept. 7. Admiral Breusing, the well-known retired officer and writer on political and naval questions, delivered a speech on the strategical situation in the Mediterranean, and declared that in case of war with Great Britain the interception of the British food supplies must be one of the first objects of Germany. To secure this end, a land attack on Egypt must be undertaken, an attack which could only be rendered possible by close co-operation with Austria and Italy.

A writer in the "Tag" draws attention to what he calls "England's trans-Arabian railway." One hears very little of this railway, he says, but British policy is always most active when it is silent. The writer, who asserts that he is in possession of information of a special character, says it has apparently been determined to build this railway across Arabia from Koweit to some point on the Red Sea opposite Port Soudan. Suez has been given up as the Red Sea terminus of the line, and Lord Kitchener, it is stated, is in favour of the southern route.

THE ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent writes:—The Clerical newspaper, the "Corriere d'Italia," which is also the organ of the Banca di Roma, surprised the public by issuing a special edition on Sept. 6, containing the presumed basis of agreement between the delegates negotiating for peace in Switzerland. This basis of agreement contained four clauses, as follows:—(1) Turkey, without recognising the sovereignty of Italy in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, agrees to withdraw her troops and not to hinder Italy in her expansion towards the interior. (2) Italy recognises the religious rites of the Caliphate in Libya, together with all the privileges and guarantees given to the Caliphate in Mussulman countries. (3) Italy will make a loan to Turkey of 600,000,000 francs inextinguishable and unredeemable. (4) As guarantee for the loan, Turkey leaves in the possession, and under the administration of Italy, the twelve islands occupied by her during the war.

In the evening the official agency issued to the Press, a statement that "the pretended basis of accord as published by a Roman newspaper is false." Nevertheless, the public in general has accepted the denial with quite as much scepticism as the original publication which called it forth.

The long chain of catastrophes that have overtaken families possessing the famous hope diamond was again exemplified on September 9th, in the sudden death of Mrs. J. R. McLean, Washington, multi-millionaire society leader. Her son was the latest purchaser of the diamond. He bought it for £36,000 and gave it to his wife last year, she declaring at the time that she intended to show that its Nemesis could be overcome, but at the first crisis in the family since the purchase of the ill-fated gem is malign influence seemed to work, for Mrs. McLean's death is due to the fact that the eminent specialist summoned to attend her during an attack of pneumonia could not reach her until forty-eight hours after the crisis of the disease began, and it was then too late.

THE BALKANS.

The situation in the Balkans is considered extremely dangerous. Reports received from Bari state that fighting has recommenced on the Montenegrin-Albanian frontier, where the massacre of Christians, especially Bulgarians and Servians, continues. In Albania, the tribes are said to be prepared for a fresh rising. Several tribes which took no part in the last rising will join this time, and have received large supplies of rifles and ammunition. According to a proclamation distributed broadcast throughout Albania the rising will not end until complete autonomy is granted. The Albanian Delegation, which has arrived at Constantinople, insists on the acceptance by the Government of the two demands which the Government has rejected, namely, the impeachment of the Hakki and Said Cabinets and the restriction of military service to European Turkey. The Delegation allowed the Government eight days within which to reply.

LOSS OF THE "MAROA."

The mysterious loss of the steamer 'Maroa,' while on a voyage from Cardiff to Colombo, with a cargo of coal, formed the subject of a Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool on September 3.

The 'Maroa,' which is said to have been one of the finest cargo vessels ever built, sailed from Cardiff on Feb. 7, and nothing definite has been heard of her since the pilot left her on her outward voyage. Owned by the Cobridge Steamship Company, she carried a crew of 80, of whom 66 were Lascars, and is said to have been in good trim and condition.

Mr. Thew, who appeared for the Board of Trade, said the vessel met with a number of mishaps shortly after leaving port. The pilot's evidence would show that the machinery broke down shortly after the boat started, and the ship had to lie at anchor for about four hours while the breakdown was being repaired. Then the windlass broke while the crew were lifting the anchor, and some time later the steam steering gear went wrong, and they had to ship the hand gear. The last the pilot saw of her was when she was progressing wildly, possibly owing to the use of the hand-steering gear, while the chief officer and engineer were attending to the mishap. The steamer 'Wagner,' which sighted a ship which might have been the 'Maroa' 1,025 miles out of Cardiff, met with strong gales and huge seas, and this was an indication that the 'Maroa' had encountered heavy weather.

Mr. Charles Adams, of Liverpool, the registered manager, said the 'Maroa' had six boats, about a hundred lifebelts, and six or eight life-buoys on board. For some years he was master of the 'Maroa' himself, and in his opinion she was the finest boat going to sea. He thought there must have been a sudden accident, as otherwise the men would have been able to leave her.

The accidents which occurred at the commencement of the voyage were described by the sea pilot, who, however, declared that he did not think the breakdowns were responsible for a disaster. When he left the vessel he thought she was in splendid condition, and he had never seen a better. Inquiry was adjourned.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"English women of all classes have dressed better and more attractively this year than ever before," said a leading West-end draper, when questioned on the subject. "This is due to the fact that the prices of silk blouses, ribbons, and the lighter grades of taffetas, foulards, crepe de Chine, and mull, so much favoured for summer and evening wear, have fallen to a figure that tempts even the slenderest purse. Yet, I wonder how many women realise that these so-called silken fripperies with which they so gleefully adorn themselves to gladden masculine eyes—and even more to rival one another—are really made from wood pulp, and haven't even the remotest connection with the silkworm or the mulberry leaf? It is a fact, though, just the same. Manufacturers both in England and on the Continent have been experimenting with wood pulp fibre as a substitute for the product of the silkworm for the past three years, but it was only last winter that they finally succeeded in overcoming all the drawbacks to its use. There are now half a dozen big firms engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of 'silk' goods from wood pulp fibre, including laces, trimmings, and stockings. One of these firms employs 1,000 hands, and turns out 23,000 pounds of yarn a week. The output of this plant, however, is only a small part of the artificial product consumed by the manufacturers of the different commodities in which it is used. The necessity for the substitution grew naturally out of the enormous and constantly growing demand for silk materials. There was a time when a woman got a black silk dress and wore it for years, and only people of means possessed this one silk dress. But now, especially in the summer time, almost every other woman who comes along is wearing a 'silk' frock of some sort, or at least a 'silk' house. The sadly overworked silkworm has not been able to keep pace with this increasing demand. Moreover, the cry was not only for more silk, but for cheaper silk as well. Even the men entered the field with a growing demand for silk hose and underwear.

The natural solution, of course, was adulteration. As a consequence, I dare say there is now no such thing as absolutely pure silk on the market, while every manufacturer knows it is a physical impossibility to dye black silks without adding some weight to the fabric. It is also impossible to detect the real quality of silk in a garment, the only way to acquire this knowledge being to submit it to a chemical analysis. Women buy from style and colour without knowledge of the quality. There isn't one who can tell the difference between two pieces of silk on a counter, though one piece may be worth 2s. a yard more than the other. This fact made it more easy for the manufacturer to find a substitute for silk—something that would look like silk, glisten like silk, feel like silk, and perhaps not be silk at all. The chief trouble with the wood pulp fibre in the beginning was that when it was wet it turned back to a pulp, and parted readily under tension. But lengthy experiments were undertaken, and this difficulty was so far overcome that now the artificial silk is introduced into wash cottons as silk stripes or figures, and washes very well. When you meet a beautiful woman nowadays who is beautifully gowned with shimmering silks, it will require no serious stretch of the imagination to think of her as being encased in wood."

THE ANUAKS.

Story of the Expedition in Detail.

AN UNEXPLORED REGION.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" wrote recently with the return to Cairo of some of those who took part in the recent expedition against the Anuak tribe, who dwell along the Sudanese Abyssinian Frontier, interesting details are available concerning the topography and inhabitants of the Nuer country and of the hitherto unknown region of the Sudan south of the river Akobo traversed by Major Leveson's column. As will be remembered, the main object of the expedition, which consisted of about 350 men with seven British officers, was the punishment of the Anuaks for their constant raiding of the Nuers, a tribe which is entitled to British protection.

Roughly speaking, the Nuer country may be described as the district lying on either side of the river Sobat, above a point about 50 miles up stream from Taufikia, and extending southwards to the Bahr el Zeraf. The country is quite flat and covered with high grass, with here and there patches of forest. The Nuers themselves are a fine, well-built, wiry race of dark-brown colour, living in villages of the usual African type consisting of circular huts made of low mud walls and conical grass roofs. Round each village is a patch of cultivation, where the women grow a little "durra" (millet) and sometimes tobacco, which is said to resemble Boer tobacco. The men, however, are absolutely lazy. Having had their daily "bath" in wood ash (they wash in water as well, however), they spend the rest of the day lolling about, leaving even the care of the cattle, of which each village possesses a large amount and of an excellent breed to the boys. Men and women alike—with a few exceptions in the case of the latter, who sometimes wore a string of beads—are stark naked, and, as has already been said, naturally of dark-brown colour. Actually, however, they appear to be white, and for the following reason. In front of every hut is a pit filled with white wood ash, in which every day first the men and then the women roll, covering themselves with a coating of white dust, which acts as a protection against flies and other insects. The Nuers are practically savages. Witchcraft, dispensed by medicine men, who also act as doctors, is firmly rooted among them, but, at the same time, they believe in a Supreme Being who created the world, and in an after-life, although they never pray. They are polygamists, the maximum number of wives being five or six. Their dead they bury beneath their houses.

FROM AKOBO TO ODONGA.

Akobo Post, at the junction of the Pibor and Akobo rivers, having been reached by marching along the Sobat, a start was made for Odonga, about 60 miles to the south-east, on March 4. The country traversed is practically uninhabited, the Nuers, who formerly dwelt there, having been driven out by the Anuaks. A few Anuak villages were found, from which the inhabitants had fled. One of them, however, provided the column with an excellent guide in the person of an Anuak girl of surprising intelligence. She had, however, one finger missing and a scar on each knee where a piece of flesh had been cut out. These deficiencies in her person she explained by saying that a short time previously she had lost her string of beads. Her irate husband at once sent for the medicine man, who insisted on cutting off and making a stew of these pieces of flesh as a sure means of finding the thief.

In the course of the 11 days' march from Akobo to Odonga, as was also the case in the Nuer country, not the slightest vestige of a hill nor a stone was seen, the country is a great, absolutely level, plain of black cotton-soil. On March 14, the column reached the Uboth, and early the next morning started marching along the northern bank in a south-easterly direction.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

The Mounted Infantry which formed the advance guard having located the enemy in a thick belt of forest sent back this information to the main body and then attempted to turn the enemy's right flank. When about a mile and a half distant from the rest of the column, Captain Lichtenberg found himself surrounded by the enemy in very high and thick grass. The Anuaks, who were in much superior numbers, began firing at point-blank range from all sides. They made a most stubborn resistance and with one exception were all killed, but in the course of the fight, Captain Leichtenberg, three native officers, and 37 N. C. O.'s and men had lost their lives. Simultaneously a general engagement was taking place all along the line, and it was here that Captain Kinahan was killed. When the engagement had lasted about an hour and a half, the 13th Sudanese made a bayonet charge, after which the enemy began to give way, finally fleeing into the forest, and leaving a certain number of rifles and ammunition behind, though it was noticed that directly a man fell, whether dead or not, his rifle was snatched from him. The next day Odonga was reached, but found deserted, some Nuer women who had been enslaved there by the Anuaks stating that their captors had fled in a state of great panic. It is estimated that there were about 600 of the enemy armed with rifles, in addition to an unknown number of spearmen; the column then marched back to Akobo, where it arrived on March 22.

THE ULSTER PROGRAMME.

Threatened Retaliation by Home Rulers.

The North is full of rumours with regard to the retaliatory measures that are likely to be adopted by Roman Catholics in reply to the Unionist programme of Ulster, said the "Times" on September 6th. It had, however, been fully realized by the Unionist leaders that by taking practical steps to prevent the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland, Ulster ran grave risks of doing temporary damage to her commercial interests.

The official Nationalist journal of Ulster publishes letters from anonymous correspondents usually signing themselves Presbyterians, who point out the various means whereby Nationalists in self-governed Ireland might make things extremely uncomfortable to Belfast, should that city be refractory towards a Dublin Administration. If, it is asked, Belfast and other Northern centres refused to recognize the existence of the Parliament in Dublin, and if Roman Catholic traders of the South were at the same time to repudiate their debts with the North, would the Irish authorities be under any moral obligation to intervene? Suppose the improbable—that a Dublin Government wished to spend some hundreds of thousands on the Bann river—would Orangemen resist by force the long-desired drainage of their river?

A conversation with the Unionist leaders shows that they have foreseen eventualities. Two can play the game that is suggested in Nationalist quarters, and the mooted revival of the Catholic Association, a body which was formed and died in Dublin some years ago, is not likely to be favoured by the Roman Catholic Bishops, who know how generous are the Protestants of the South and West towards their church. The position, if it develops, must spell something like anarchy. Already commercial travellers return north with the tale that Roman Catholic customers in Cork and elsewhere have refused them orders on the ground that their co-religionists were ill-treated at Queen's Island and at Messrs. Workman and Clark's Belfast. As the tide of anger rises, there is no doubt but that some employers of labour in Belfast will not hesitate to take the extreme course of diminishing the number of their Roman Catholic hands.

Meanwhile, it is the Protestant traders in the South on whom the beginnings of the boycott press most hardly. Unionist leaders and spokesmen, while regretting this state of affairs, will not allow any considerations to affect their programme. Nevertheless, they disclaim responsibility for the actions of the rowdies of Belfast, and assert besides that provocation was given by the other side at Castledawson and elsewhere. Indeed, the hooligan of the northern Irish towns seldom belongs to any organization, Orange or other.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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SPORT AT HOME.

Important Football Results in Mail Week.

S. A. RUGBY TEAM.

ASSOCIATION.

The League Championship.—The results of the matches on Sept. 7 were as follows:—Sheffield Wednesday 4 goals, Tottenham Hotspur 2, at Tottenham; Bolton Wanderers 1, Chelsea 0, at Bolton; Liverpool 3, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Liverpool; Manchester City 1, Manchester United 0, at Manchester; Aston Villa 3, Bradford City 1, at Birmingham; Sheffield United 1, Oldham Athletic 1, at Sheffield; Newcastle United 1, Sunderland 1, at Newcastle; Notts County 1, West Bromwich Albion, 1, at Nottingham; Middlesbrough 0, Everton 0, at Middlesbrough; Derby County 1, and Blackburn Rovers 1, at Derby.

On Sept. 9, Liverpool beat Chelsea, at Chelsea, by 2 goals to 1; Blackburn Rovers beat Sunderland, at Blackburn, by 4 goals to 0; Oldham Athletic and Aston Villa played a drawn game at Oldham, each side having scored 2 goals.

Second Division of the League.—The results of the matches on Sept. 7 were as follows:—Fulham 4 goals, Leeds City 0, at Fulham; Clapton Orient 1, Preston North End 0, at Preston; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 1, Bristol City 1, at Wolverhampton; Bury 4, Grimsby Town 2, at Bury; Bradford 0, Birmingham 0, at Bradford; Lincoln City 4, Stockport County 2, at Stockport; Hull City 4, Blackpool 1, at Hull; Leicester Fosse 3, Notts Forest 1, at Leicestar; Burnley 2, Glossop 1, at Burnley; Barnsley 2, Huddersfield Town 0, at Barnsley.

On Sept. 9, Blackpool beat Grimsby Town, at Blackpool, by 2 goals to 1; Birmingham beat Fulham, at Birmingham, by 2 goals to 1; Lincoln City beat Leicester Fosse, at Lincoln, by 3 goals to 0; Burnley and Hull City played a drawn game at Burnley, neither side having scored.

The Southern League.—The results of the matches on Sept. 7 were as follows:—Queen's Park Rangers 1 goal, Norwich City 0, at Park Royal; Millwall 4, Southampton 0, at New Cross; Brentford 1, Reading 0, at Brentford; Coventry City 2, West Ham United 1, at Upton Park; Northampton 2, Gillingham 1, at Northampton; Exeter City 1, Watford 0, at Exeter; Swindon Town 1, Crystal Palace 0, at Swindon; Plymouth Argyle 3, Bristol Rovers 1, at Bristol; Portsmouth 0, Merthyr Town 0, at Portsmouth; Brighton and Hove Albion 3, and Stoke 1, at Brighton.

CRICKET.

At the Oval, on Sept. 6, Warwickshire, who had made eight runs without loss overnight in their second innings, completely collapsed after the fall of the fourth wicket, and were all out for 150. Surrey scored 47 for the loss of one wicket, and required 140 to win.—At Scarborough, the Australians, who had scored ten runs overnight for no wicket, increased the score to 203 for nine wickets, and thus at the close were 91 runs behind with one wicket in hand.—At Attleborough the South Africans were all out for 151. Mr. L. Robinson's Eleven in their second innings scored for 254 for seven wickets, and thus held a lead of 256 with three wickets in hand.

At the Oval, on Sept. 7, Surrey beat Warwickshire by six wickets.—At Scarborough, Lord Londesborough's Eleven and the Australians played a drawn game. At the close of play the Australians, with all the wickets of their second innings in hand, were 84 runs behind.—At Attleborough, Mr. Lionel Robinson's Eleven beat the South Africans by 191 runs. The South Africans, who required 257 runs to escape defeat, completely collapsed, and were all out for 66.

At Scarborough, on Sept. 9, in the last match of the Festival, the South Africans scored 100 runs against Lord Londesborough's Eleven, who at the close of play had lost four wickets for 63 runs and were thus 37 behind.—At Hastings, the South of England made the large score of 420 against the Australians. Vine contributed 107, Mr. E. L. Kidd 63, and Capt. Barrett 51.

At Hastings on Sept. 10 the Australians scored 362 against the South of England, and were thus 58 runs behind on the first innings. Mr. Macartney played a fine innings of 176.—At Scarborough no play was possible owing to the rain.

At Hastings, on Sept. 11, the South of England, who held a lead of 58 on the first innings, declared their second innings closed, when the score had reached 147 for six wickets. The Australians, who required 206 runs to win, lost five wickets for 138.—No play was possible at Scarborough owing to the rain.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Leicester won its match with Headingley, at Leicester on Sept. 7, by 18 points to 0. It was a fine win with which to begin the season. With Percy Lawrie again as captain Leicester hopes to do extremely well; it has a good scrumage, and F. N Tarr, of Oxford, has promised to play on the three-quarter line as often as possible.

A telegram from Cape Town dated Sept. 11, says:—The South African Rugby football team for England sailed to-day by the Kinfauns Castle. The players were given an enthusiastic send-off by a crowd of some three thousand persons assembled on the quay.

RACING.

At Manchester, on Sept. 6, the Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate was won by Mr. E. Hulton's Waiontha. Mr. J.B. Joel's Jest was second, and Mr. W. Astor's Scottie third. The Lancaster Nursery Handicap was won by Sir E. Cassel's Canzone. Lord Derby's Light Brigade was second, and Mr. H. Whitney's Ladasine filly third. The Bury Two-Year-Old Selling Plate was won by Mr. H. Hartigan's Beldame, and the Cromwell Handicap by Mr. H. Duncombe's Floran. His Majesty's Dorando was third in this race.

At Manchester, on Sept. 7, the Prince Edward Handicap was won by Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Balcaddon. Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Papavero was second, and Mr. W. Cliff's Mynora third. The Michaelmas Plate was won by Mr. R. Combe's La Soufriere, the Eglinton Selling Nursery Handicap by Mr. Kenworthy's Ritayleen and the Wilton Handicap by Sir E. Cassel's Beethoven.—At Kempton Park, the Breeders' Foal Plate was won by Mr. J. B. Joel's Sun Yat. Mr. E. Wigan's Sortilege was second, and the Duke of Westminster's Vanish third. The Hallifford Sale Plate was won by Mr. H. Nickalls's Warfare the September Nursery Handicap by Mr. J. Wilson's Cheerful and the Waterloo Selling Nursery Handicap by Mr. L. Homan's Silver Grey colt.

At Doncaster on Sept. 10, the Great Yorkshire Handicap Plate was won by Sir E. Cassel's Wilfrid. Mr. R. McCreery's Tara was second, and Mr. J. Pearl's Fomelhault third. The Champagne Stakes was won by Mr. C. B. Ismay's Craganour. Mr. E. Hulton's Shogun was second, and Sir B. Sheffield's Seremond third. The Doncaster Welter Handicap was won by Mr. W. Clark's Feramorz, the second year of a match by Lord Derby's The Bann, and the Fitzwilliam Selling Stakes by Mr. J. Galstaun's Prince Rupert.

At Doncaster, on Sept. 11 the St. Leger Stakes was won by Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery. Mr. S. B. Joel's Maiden Erlegh was second, and Mr. J. L. Dugdale's Hector third. Lomond, the favourite, finished seventh. Tracery won by five lengths. The Tattersall Sale Stakes was won by Mr. H. Beddington's Rock Flint, the Cleveland Three-Year-Old Handicap by Lord Carnarvon's Tuxedo, and the Rufford Abbey Handicap by Mr. J. Kenney's Aye Aye.

Mr. C. E. Jerningham, who, under *nom de plume* of "Marmadpke" wrote for *Truth* for twenty-two years, has become part proprietor and editor of *Vanity Fair*. He takes up his new duties on October 1. The proprietors of *Mayfair* announce that they have engaged the services of "Spy," the well-known cartoonist.

The "Oak," torpedo-boat destroyer, built on the Clyde by Yarrow and Co. (Limited), for the Admiralty, was launched last week. The "Oak" is the third vessel of the "Firedrake" type to be built by Yarrow and Co., and is 255 feet long with a beem of 25 feet 7 in. The propelling machinery consists of Parsons' turbines driving twin-screws, steam being supplied by three of the latest type of Yarrow builders fitted with the firms patent feed heating device and arranged for burning oil fuel. The contract speeds in thirty-two knots. The "Firedrake" torpedo boat destroyer, the first of this class, was handed over to the Admiralty on Friday, and has left the Clyde for Devonport.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Raising of Native Capital.

In the course of a long letter to the "Times", Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph writes :—I should be glad if you would allow me to add some remarks to those of Messrs. Murray Robertson and Neville Priestley, which recently appeared in the "Engineering Supplement." The former advocates the encouragement of the Indian public to provide capital for railway enterprise; the latter, while agreeing with the principle, fears that the process of getting at Indian hoards will be slow, and at the same time urges that unless the capital cost of railways can be limited to a figure which will produce a return of five per cent., it is quite useless looking to the Indian public for support.

Perhaps a description of a practical experiment which I was able to make not very long ago in regard to the raising of native capital for a railway project may be of interest.

For some years it was my business under the orders of the Government of India to reorganise and manage the finances of an important native State during the minority of the chief. After clearing off liabilities and settling things in order, I began to consider the matter of commercial development. Now, it so happened that for some years a railway project had been under consideration. The Government of India would undertake to construct and later on to work the line through the agency of a British Government railway, but as a preliminary condition required the necessary capital to be produced before proceeding further. At this point I began to consider whether I might not induce the subjects of the State to provide the capital, and as the result of my inquiries I drew up a prospectus of a limited liability railway company. After detailing the objects of the company, I put down the following terms and conditions:—(1) Subscription limited to subjects of the State; (2) a guaranteed dividend by the State of four and a half per cent.; (3) the State to take up all unallotted shares; (4) the State undertakes to purchase at par any shares which may be offered; (5) the State undertakes to sell to any eligible applicant any shares it may hold at a price regulated by the average dividends of the last three years on a four and a half per cent. basis; and (6) capital as subscribed to be deposited in the Bank of Bengal.

Copies of the prospectus in vernacular form were distributed broadcast throughout the State, and the scheme was carefully explained to all officials, who were asked to reply to any inquiries that might be made. The results exceeded my anticipations, applications for shares were registered from persons of all ranks and trades, and, what pleased me most, from persons who could only afford to take up single shares.

The Durbar wished to construct fifty miles of metre-gauge line to connect with an important system of this gauge, the cost being estimated at Rs. 30,000 per mile. When the proposition went up to the Government of India it was found that the Government preferred a more expensive system, and the matter was hung up until a decision could be arrived at, and, I believe, remains so still. This is a pity, as it is calculated to chill the enthusiasms of the people, and it would have been worth while to have waited any objection for the sake of allowing a novel experiment a chance of setting a possibly useful example.

If my experiment may be accepted as a basis on which to work, perhaps the following rough suggestions might be worthy of consideration :—That a minimum rate of four and a half per cent. be guaranteed to investors, who must be natives of India, residents in India over a certain length of time, or servants of Government. That a ready means of selling out be provided. This is the most important point. There is no reason to suppose that it would be availed of to any serious extent, but it must be provided. The ownership of a certain value of guaranteed scrip might be one of the qualifications for holding various honorary appointments, such as honorary magistrates, &c., and it should be included in the list of trust investments. The scrip would also be accepted in all cases demanding security.

To provide funds for the suggested redemption of shares, either the companies or Government would have to provide a special margin of capital. If Government, then the transactions with the public would be adjusted in account between Government and the companies.

An examination of the administration report on India railways discloses the fact that the net earning during 1907 yielded a return of 5.86 per cent. on the £274,000,000, sterling capital spent up to date, which includes strategic lines. Indeed there are lines which pay as much as twelve per cent. Little risks would be run in the granting a guarantee of four and a half per cent. and the Government would be compensated for and risk by its share in the surplus.

I feel confident that were capital asked for on the general terms suggested, any amount would be forthcoming. My views are based in an intimate acquaintance with native ideas, acquired during many years of close association with all classes.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Mr. Alfred Noyes contributes the following to the "Daily Mail" evidently suggested by Prof. Schafer's address :—

I.

"In the beginning"?—Slowly grope we back
Along the narrowing track,
Back to the deserts of the world's pale prime,
The mire, the clay, the slime;
And then . . . what then? Surely to something less;
Back, back, to Nothingness!

II.

You dare not halt upon that dwindling way!
There is no gulf to stay
Your footsteps to the last. Go back you must!
Far, far below the dust,
Descend, descend! Grade by dissolving grade.
We follow, unafraid!
Dissolve, dissolve this moving world of men
Into thin air—and then?

III

O pioneers, O warriors of the Light,
In that abysmal night,
Will you have courage then to rise and tell
Earth of this miracle?
Will you have courage, then, to bow the head,
And say, when all is said—
"Out of this Nothingness arose our thought!
This blank abysmal Nought
Woke, and brought forth that lighted City street,
Those towers, that armoured fleet"?

IV.

When you have seen those vacant primal skies
Beyond the centuries,
Watched the pale mists across their darkness flow,
As in a lantern-show,
Weaving, by merest "chance," out of thin air,
Pageants of praise and prayer;
Watched the great hills like clouds arise and set.
And one—named Olivet;
When you have seen, as a shadow passing away,
One child clasp hands and pray;
When you have seen emerge from that dark mire
One martyr, ringed with fire;
Or, from that Nothingness, by special grace,
One woman's love-lit face. . . .

V.

Will you have courage, then, to front that law
(From which your sophists draw
Their only right to flout one human creed)
That nothing can proceed—
Not even thought, not even love—from less
Than its own nothingness?
The law is yours! But dare you waive your pride,
And kneel where you denied?
The law is yours! Dare you rekindle, then,
One faith for faithless men,
And say you found, on that dark road you trod,
"In the beginning"—God?

As the result of a movement started by the Rev Neil Macphail, parish minister of Kilmuir, Skye, the neglected memorial in the churchyard of Kilmuir to Flora Macdonald, who was buried there has been restored. On the memorial has been placed a marble tablet on which are inscribed Dr. Johnson's words :—"The preserver of Prince Charles Edward Stuart will be mentioned in history, and, if courage and fidelity be virtues, mentioned with honour."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE SECRET.

I don't see how it is, Jenkins began, eyeing the tramp and his performing dog with frank envy. Here is this mongrel of yours doing all these tricks and there is my dog with a pedigree a yard long that can't be taught a single thing. I've hammered at it till I'm tired, and he can't even be trusted on to roll over when he's told to.

Well, sir, taint so much the dog the tramp replied confidentially. You have to know more'n he does or you can't learn him anything.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

An ingenious young man once took his fiance to church in a small country village and when the time came for the collection he rather ostentatiously displayed a sovereign. Presuming upon their engagement the young woman placed a restraining hand upon the arm of her fiance.

Don't be so extravagant, George, she exclaimed.

"Oh that's nothing, he replied, I always make a point of giving a sovereign when I go to a strange church."

Just then the beadle came with the plate, and George dropped a coin. Everything seemed favourable, and the young man beamed with a sense of generosity. Then the minister gave out the notices for the week, and concluded with the announcement of the day's collection.

The collection for to-day, said he, amounts to nineteen shillings and sixpence.

EASILY FOUND.

It is often said that a Yorkshireman is so keen after money that he will grab at it dead or alive. A certain native worked at a sawmill, and one day he met with an accident, two of his fingers being cut off and dropping in the sawdust.

Of course the man hurried off to the infirmary, and after he was gone his mates began to look for his fingers in the sawdust, when in walked the foreman, who said :—

I say, what are you wasting your time there for? Why don't you get on with your work!

One of the men replied :

That Yorkshire chap has had two fingers cut off, and we're looking for them.

What a waste of time, cried the foreman. We'll soon fine them.

And he threw half-a-crown on the floor, when up came the two fingers wriggling out of the sawdust to get at the money.

HER SECRET.

They were two bosom friends, but although they were women, one of them had never confided her age to the other.

Yes, she was saying, I've kept the secret of my age ever since I was twenty.

Really? said her friend. Never told anyone?

Never!

Never!

Never, never, never!

Never given the faintest hint?

Not the slightest!

I expect you will some time. You're bound to let the cat out of the bag when you least expect it.

Not likely! After I have kept a secret for ten years, I'm not likely to give it away.

ANSWERED TO THE NAME.

The two friends had been dining on divers and sundry strange dishes at the "Cedars of Lebanon" Cafe, in the Syrian quarter of New York. They were drinking their coffee thick with coal-black grounds and wondering whether they really enjoyed it when Smithers suddenly cried out—

Pataug! Pataug!

The waiter hurried away and came back presently bringing an ordinary corkscrew.

I was just tossing said Smithers to his companion, the truth of the story that the first corkscrew seen in Beirut was brought there by a Yankee. It was a patented American contraption and the Syrians were amazed at its convenience. They spelled out on it the mystic words Pat. Aug. 76, and took that to be the name of the implement. Now I believe the story that pataug is its name all over the Levant.

SUPERIOR WISDOM.

A newly-elected magistrate was gravely absorbed in a formidable document. Raising his keen eyes he said to the policeman who stood with the prisoner awaiting the award of justice. "Officer, what is this man charged with?"

"Bigotry, your Worship. He's got three wives,' returned the officer.

The new justice rested his elbows on the desk and placed his finger tips together. "Officer," he said sternly, "please remember, in any future case like this, that a man who has married three wives has not committed bigotry, but trigonometry. Proceed."

ALL IN (ALPHABETICAL) ORDER.

I find, my dear, said Mr. Sadog, as he prepared to leave the sharer of his happiness and salary, I find that I shall have to dictate 26 letters after business hours to-night so don't expect me home very early.

Very well, Harry, replied the trusting Mrs. S., don't work too hard, now.

But, strange'y enough, Sadog repaired straight to his club that evening.

Just a moment, boys, he said to those who clamored for him to take a hand at bridge. I've got to keep my word with the missus before I can chip in. Here, steward, just take this down from my dictation:—A, B, C, D E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. There that's off my mind. Now I'm ready.

HAD LEARNT WISDOM.

I will tell you why I don't marry said a confirmed bachelor. It is because of one incident in my life which has made a deep and lasting impression on me.

His lady hearers were all attention, scenting a romance.

I once went to a sale. Never mind what I went for or whom I went for. I went. Of course there was a tremendous crush, and one had to push to get to a counter and shout like fury to attract attention. Well, I accidentally stepped on a lady's shirt and nearly stripped her up. She turned quickly and the scowl on her face would have made a more timid man bolt. She was evidently about to address some fierce remark to me; then a change suddenly came over her face.

Oh, I beg your pardon, she said, sweetly; I thought you were my husband!

THE GROUNDS OF OBJECTION.

But Mabel, on what grounds does you father object to me?

On any grounds within a mile of our house.

WHAT DISCOUNT.

Barber (about to cut customer's hair)—Do you want much off, sir?

Mr. Einstein (absently)—Vot discoundt will you give for cash?

CERTAIN KIND.

District Visitor (to Mrs. McTavish, who has been complaining about her husband's laziness)—But I've always understood that yours was a model husband!

Mrs. McTavish—So he is, miss, but no a working model.

INCREASING THE PUNISHMENT.

Governor of Goal (in a passion to warder)—I say Keylock, the scoundrel has turned refractory once more; put him on bread and water for two days a week.

Warder—But, Governor, he is already doing a couple of fast days.

Governor—Then give the fellow a cookery book to read on those days.

MORE POINTED.

A young Englishman at a party mostly composed of Scotsmen made several attempts to crack a joke, and, failing to evoke a smile from his companions, he became angry, and exclaimed :—

Why it would take a gimlet to put a loke into the heads of you Scotsmen.

One of them replied, Aye, but the gimlet wud need tae be mair pointed than thae jokes.

NOT ALL WAYS.

Impecunious Suitor endeavoring to make himself agreeable to Miss Angela's papa—What a charming place you have here, Mr. Oldman. Does it go all the way to that grove over there?

Unsympathetic Papa—It does.

Impecunious Suitor—And all the way to that stone wall in the distance on this side?

Unsympathetic Papa—It does. And it goes all the way to the river on the south, and all the way to the main road on the north. But, Mr. Youngman, it does not go with my daughter, Angela.

ALIBI FOR ME.

They are very knowing judges in America.

The prisoner said counsel in a case can prove that at the time the crime was committed her maid was combing her hair.

That replied the judge only proves an alibi for her hair—not for herself.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India office, Sept. 10.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments:—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut.-Col.—R E Vaughan, S and T C July 30.

Capt to be Major—H E S Cordeaux, June 2.

Lieuts to be Capts—W W Shaw, 44th Merwara Inf; A McL Finnie, civil employ; P F Pope, 1st Brahmans; R B Spence, 96th Bear Inf; J C Hotham, 4th Cavalry July 29.

Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—T L Leslie, 35th Scinde Horse; W K Fraser-Tytler, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force; R J Tweedy, 19th Lancers Fane's Horse; J P Wylie, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers Probyn's Horse; A T Miller, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Hodson's Horse Dec 8, 1911.

The King has approved the correction of the dates of promotion of the following officers to the rank of Captain:—

Dated Jan 26, 1908, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 18, 1908:—R J Clarke, 8th Rajputs; R F S Beyts, 122nd Rajputans Inf.

Dated Jan 18, 1909, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of May 14, 1909:—F S Lindesay, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis; W P M D McLaughlin, 107th Pioneers; H J H Davson, 82nd Punjabis.

Dated Jan 21, 1909, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of March 5, 1909:—T Luck, 67th Panjabis.

Dated July 28, 1909 (with precedence next below Capt B Turnbull), and not as notified in the "Gazette" of Nov 5, 1909:—G H Morgan, Military Accounts Department; J H G Wilson, 103rd Maharatta L I; H Y Salkeld, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Dated July 29, 1909, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of Oct 5, 1909:—E H Lewin, 46th Punjabis.

Dated Jan 19, 1911, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of May 19, 1911:—C V Martin, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Indian Medical Service.

Lieuts to be Capts—C H Smith, A MacD Dick, T J C Evans, M J Holgate, T L Bomford, G R Lynn, L H L Mackenzie, J McD Eckstein, W A M Jack, A C Anderson, D G Cooper, D Arthur, W L Forsyth, Keshav Sadashiv Thakur, Mahomed Abdur Rahman, E H Vere Hodge, G T Burke, H R B Gibson, M A Nicholson July 31.

Note—The promotion of Major D C Kemp notified in the "Gazette" of March 17, 1911, is antedated from Jan. 28, 1911, to July 28, 1910.

Indian Army Departments.

Dep Commissary with the Hon Rank of Capt to be Commissary with the Hon Rank of Capt—W McWalters July 8.

Assistant Commissaries with the Hon Rank of Lieut to be Dep Commissaries, with the Hon Rank of Capt—P Russell since deceased, E O'Donald March 17; H Graveson April 6.

To be Assistant Commissaries with the Hon. Rank of Lieut Conductor P Carrigan, Conductor F. D. Dawson, Conductor J. E Clarke, Conductor D Drysdale, Conductor F S Jones March 17.

The King has approved of the admission of the following gentleman to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Sec Lieut—C W E Arbuthnot Aug 2.

The King has approved of the transfer of the following officer to the temporary Half-pay List :—Lieut C C Brownlow, 20th Punjabis Sept 1.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service :—

Indian Army.

Major-Gen. H Mansfield Sept 1; Col A G Peyton Aug 19; Col C H Macdonald Sept. 1.

Note—The retirement of Capt now Major H E S Cordeaux, notified in the "Gazette" of June 18, is dated June 3, 1912, and not June 2, as stated.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut-Col C F Fearnside Sep 10; Major D N Anderson Sept 1.

War Office, Sept 6.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. H L Gardiner, from the Half-pay List, to be an Officer in charge of Records, vice Col. (temporary Brig-Gen C P Triscott, D S O Sept 2.

The date of appointment of Col temporary Brig-Gen H P Hickman, to command the Cape of Good Hope District, is June 6, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 19.

Capt the Hon J Boyle, R Scots Fusiliers to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H L Smith-Dorrien, Aide-de-Camp General to the King, add Commander-in Chief, Southern Command, vice Capt L W Le M Carey, R Fusiliers City of London Regt, and to be seconded Sept 1.

Establishments.

R Hospital, Chelsea—Qrmr and Hon Major E T Hynes, from S Staffordshire Regt to be Qrmr vice Hon Major C Organ Sept 1.

Discharge Depot—Col C M Brunker, from a Brig Com T F to be Commandant, vice Col J G Panton Aug 27.

Cavalry.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut E A Jones resigns his commission Sept 7.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Capt Lord F T Hamilton Temple-Blackwood retires on retired pay Sept 7;—Capt R S Chadwick is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Sept 7.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 13:—Sergt Major R E Bird to be Qrmr, with the hon. rank of Lieut Aug 6.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut J E Tennant to be Lieut Aug 7.

Infantry.

R Warwickshire Regt—Supernu Lieut H C C de la Poer is restored to the establishment Aug 7.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut C Pope, from 4th batt Dorsetshire Regt University Candidate, to be Sec Lieut Oct 10, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowance before Sept 7, 1912.

R Irish Regt—Capt J L Berne resigns his commission Sept 7.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt A H Spooner to be Adjt, Supernu Capt O H North is restored to the establishment July 13, Sec Lieut H W Sayers to be Lieut May 4.

E Surrey Regt—The following Supernu Capts are restored to the establishment—L Murray Aug 12, M J Minogue Aug 17.

Dorsetshire Regt—The date of seconding of Lieut A K D Hall for service under the Colonial Office is Aug 16, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 3.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L.I.—The date of seconding of Lieut J L Portal for service under the Colonial Office, and of the restoration to the establishment of Lieut W E T Morland, is Aug 16, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 3.

Northamptonshire Regt—The date of seconding of Lieut T S Muirhead for service under the Colonial Office is Aug 16, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 4.

Queen's Own (R W Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut W Newton to be Lieut June 5.

Manchester Regt—Supernu Lieut P Z Paulson is restored to the establishment Aug 26.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt R E Key retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Sept 7.

Princess Victoria's R Irish Fusiliers—Lieut W T H Gregg is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 16.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut R G Phillps resigns his commission Sept 7.

Rifle Brig Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieut E H Leigh, from Bedfordshire Yeo. University Candidate, to be Sec Lieut Sept 19, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances before Sept 7, 1912.

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Lieut T W Stallybrass is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Aug 15.)

Army Pay Department.

Major S M Binny, Staff Paymr, to be Lieut-Col (Sept 7).

Memorandum.

Lieut J Fairlie, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Sept 6).

General Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and F A—G M Ormerod to be Capt (Sept 7).

Infantry.

C H Rowe, late Capt 3rd batt York and Lancaster Regt, to be Capt (Sept 7).

Admiralty, 10th September.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant:—Charles Edward Lathart Rae. Dated 16th August, 1910. Douglas Algernon Knowles. Dated 23rd August, 1911.

Admiralty, 11th September.

Staff Paymaster Edward Ferdinand Murray has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

The Reverend Edward Stewart Ulyat, B. A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Assistant Engineer Frederick William Wildish to be Engineer. Dated 26th May.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Paymaster and Honorary Colonel Dacre Lennard Barrett is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of the 29th November, 1881. Dated 11th September.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton Lambert is placed on half-pay on appointment as Paymaster, vice Barrett retired. Dated 11th September.

Admiralty 13th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant James Edward Rickwood has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner Albert Selley has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 13th September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Algernon H Damarell, Royal Engineers, to be Inspector of Electric Lights at the War Office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E C Seaman, Royal Engineers. Dated 6th September.

Lieutenant Robert J McCloughin, The Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Mr. H C Belfield, C M G Governor and Commander-in Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, and to remain seconded. Dated 12th September.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, The undermentioned Officers to be Commanders of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets General Staff Officers :—Major Arthur C Daly, The Prince of Wales Own West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 4th September. Captain Henry Needham, The Gloucestershire Regiment, from a Brigade Major, vice Brevet Major B T Buckley, The Northumberland Fusiliers, and to remain seconded. Dated 9th September.

The undermentioned Captains to be Officers of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded Dated 4th September, Claude W Wrford Brown, D S O, The Northumberland Fusiliers Scoonberg H Eden, The Black Watch Royal Highlanders John T Twieleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment Frederick W O Maycock D S O The Suffolk Regiment.

Royal Military Academy.

Colonel Arthur E A Holland, M V O, D S O, from Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, to be Commmandant, vice Cololonel A G Thomson, C B. Dated 11th September.

School of Signalling, Captain Arthur H French, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be an Instructor, vice Major W P E Newbigging, D S O The Manchestes Regiment. Dated 5th September.

Cavalry

12th Prince of Wale's Royal Lancers, Major Frank Wormald to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H C Brown. Dated 22nd August.

16th The Queen's Lancers, Lieutenant Hans W Lord Holmpatrick to be Adjutant. Dated 17th August.

21st Empress of India's Lancers, Gentleman Cadet Jacques Gaston Marie Joseph Anatole de Prez Roose de Calesberg, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th September First Class Master Gunner Frederick James Bates. Serjeant-Major John Charles Yates.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The notification regarding the seconding of Captain Wilfrid B Spender which appeared in the "Gazette" of 27th August, is cancelled.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Captain The Honourable Arthur O W C Weld Forester, M V O, to be Major. Dated 3rd September, Lieutenant Wadham H Digale is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Dated 15th August Lieutenant Guy E C Rasch to be Adjutant. Dated 15th August.

Army Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J S Simpson, C M G. M B., from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice A F Tyrrell, retired. Dated 11th September.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major George S McLoughlin, D S O., M. B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice E J S Simpson, C M G., M B. Dated 11th September.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Colonels, retired list Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. Dated 14th September. Walter Hailes, and Edward H. Molesworth, C B.

General Reserve of Officers Cavalry.

Captain Horace W. Calverley, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers. Dated 3rd September.

Infantry.

Godwin Rupert Wake, late Captain, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Captain. Dated 14th September.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 3,067 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Glenclunv, 3,067 tons, Captain A. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident 4,086 tons, Captain Schutt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer Baron Ogilvy, 2,908 tons, Captain H. H. Bridger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain R. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The steamer Gramsbergen 3,157 tons, Captain H. K. V. de Goot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The steamer Ostmark, 2,706 tons, Captain B. Peter, sailed yesterday f r Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain T. Field, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Umgeni, 1,666 tons, Captain A. N. Hagger, will rail to-day, for Middlesbro, with a general cargo and one passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

H M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship
H M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 27.

Assaye .....4339 Cookman ...Sghai... 23-10...P & O Co
Argenfels.....3587 Schmidt .....W & A G & Co
Banca .....3791 Poter .....P & O Co
Baron Polworth .....3137 Cameron.....K N & Co
Baron Ogilvy.....2908 Bridge .....T M & Co
Circassia.....4326 Osborne .....W & A G & Co
Edith .....1815 Beebing .....R puting .....
J Macsintosh & Co
Gymeric.....2593 Cassack .....B N Lang
Glenclussy .....3667 White.....
Gramsbergen.....3157 Goot .....T M & Co
Jalinda.....3361 Raid .....M & Co
Itaura.....3382 Lyne .....M M & Co
Kola .....510 Elton .....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Brewig .....Arab Steamers Ld
Nurani.....2870 White .....T M & Co
Putiala .....1929 Bainber .....M M & Co
President.....1086 Schutt...Z'bar ...A Strandes & Co
Rockpool.....2907 Owen.....T M & Co
Strathleven.....2845 Brown .....W and A G and Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin.....Aden.....28-9.....
P & O Co
Uganda.....3498 Kilpatrick.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Izis	3419	Honywood			M M & Co
B Don of Crombie	3128	Jarvis			K N & Co
C&R Hild	719	Salvesen	N F		Campbell & Co
D&E Merton Hall	2773	Field			K'chi
					K N & Co
F Clan Mathewson	3052	Harris			J Finlay & Co
G Islami	1636	Goode	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
H Umgeni	1666	Hagger			Middlesbro
					W & A G & Co
K Bo Maru	3398	Naguchi	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
L Rehmani	1872	Grees	Jeddah		Bo S N Co Ld
O Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Baltimore		29-9
					K & N Willis
P Athenic A	2228	Peowill			S Smidt & Co
Q Faris	737	Fisher	Bussrah		Arab S Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra.....2129 Cherich ...Trieste...1-10 ..
A, L S N Co
3 Seistan .....2711 Forbes..... Antwerp ...29-9 ..
M M & Co
4 Gedding Court .....2495 Gleghorn.....Antwerp ..
J M & Co
5 Palamcotta .....2207 Cathcart ....Durban ...
M M & Co
6 Silkworth Hall 3041.....Owen ...Port Said...30-9 ..
W & A G & Co.
8 Welsh Prince .....3218 Hobson .....Dunkirk .....
J Mackintosh & Co
9 City of Benares...4321 Miller.....K N & Co
10&11 Dandolo... 3197 Giacopello .....V S N Co
12&13 Egypt.....4207 Summers.....London.....
P & O Co
15 Putiala .....1929 Bamber .....Bussrah .....
M M & Co
16 Lalpoora .....2124 Milne.....Calcutta...M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati .....524 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Dawood .....30-9...Bo S N Co
Indravati .....513 Ismail .....Bo S N Co
Courland.....760 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co

B. I. Dock.

Lindula .....2183 Piggott .....M M & Co
30 ton crane.
Dredger Kalu .....401 Walker...Ropafrioz...Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Sept 22
	Baron Ogilvy	Bridger	Moji, Sept 5
	President	Shutt	Zanzibar, Sept 14
	Glenclany	White	D'goa Bay, Sept 12
	Putiala	Bamber	Basreh, Sept 12
	Nurani	White	Calcutta, Aug 31
	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool, Sept 3
	Gramsbergen	DeGoot	R'dam, Sept 1

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Linga	Elton	Karachi
	Ostermark	Peter	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Merton Hall, Field, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Umgeni, Hagger, for Middlesbro.
„ Dandolo, Giacopello, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Praesident, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Strathleven, for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana passed Lisbon on the evening of the 25th instant. The same Coy's ss Mombasa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macaulay left Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Penang on the 27th instant.

In her gun and torpedo trials last week this ship behaved remarkably well, and there is every prospect that she will developed speed in excess of the contract estimate. While running torpedo trials on Sept. 7 the Princess Royal was put to full speed, and is reported to have made between thirty and thirty-one knots. She has also proved to be a steady ship, with a marked absence of vibration, and shows no appearance of strain from the severe tests that she has undergone during the gun trials.

A submarine salvage boat, specially built by Messrs. Vickers for the Admiralty, left Barrow for Chatham on Sept. 9. With this craft a sunken submarine can be lifted and taken into dock. Chain slings can be passed under a sunken submarine, and, by means of two capstans, the wrecked vessel may be hauled into a specially constructed bottom in the salvage boat. The boat is 160 [illegible] lift 1,200 tons, and has cost about

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

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£6 Indian Agents £7

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

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PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 28th Sept., 1912.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

On the great wharves whence the westwardbound steamers set out upon their voyage, there is enacted almost daily a scene which is full of the pathos which surrounds a leave-taking. The people cluster together in little groups awaiting the final moment of farewell. Some hide their sorrow with a show of boisterous gaiety, some weep openly and unrestrainedly ; their tear-blurred faces are distorted with emotion. Others again stand silently beside their dear ones, speaking seldom, and looking sea-ward with hopeless gaze. As the great ship swings out slowly upon the tide, there is an outburst of frantic messages, a flutter of handkerchiefs: a few uncertain voices lift the strain of "Auld Lang Syne," and even the most self-controlled give way at last. Down in the steerage, the emigrants are sending calls across the ever-widening strip of water which divides them from the shore. Their courage sinks a little as the familiar faces of their friends become indistinguishable, and before the grey line of land has faded on the horizon, a general attempt is made to restore the confidence and merriment of which the wrench of parting has robbed them. Their conversation is pitched in the key of hopefulness. They talk incessantly upon the topic which so intimately concerns them: a word passes from lip to lip, a word to conjure with and to charm away despondency—Canada, Canada, Canada. The persistent iteration of the name of land of promise for which they are bound, shows in what light the emigrants regard it. The name means for them prosperity, employment, and freedom from grinding poverty and the fierce struggle in an overcrowded labour market. They dream of high wages, of a homestead and fertile acres, of all the joys which success brings in its train. How many of them will realize their hopes ? Who can say ? Some no doubt will in due time become Canadian citizens, self-respecting, prosperous and secure. They will be of immense value to the land which has made them welcome: for such settlers are indeed the very life-blood of the country. A large percentage, however, are foredoomed to failure : the reasons for their non-success at home will weigh against their chances in the new country. The idler, the loafer, and the work-shy will inevitably discover that they are looked at askance. After a year or so of aimless drifting they will return, bitter and disillusioned, full of rancour against a country which has fallen short of their expectations.

Every man or woman who settles in Canada is a potential empire-builder, a unit of the many millions required to people the great dominion. There are vast areas of land awaiting cultivation. There are unlimited natural resources to be developed, there is room and a welcome for all who come, provided that they are the right kind. This proviso is undoubtedly one of the great problems with which Canada is confronted. The yearly statistics of immigration show a healthy upward tendency, in the matter of quantity there are no signs of any falling-off. Where quality is concerned discrimination in selection is therefore possible, and the invitation which Canada has given to the rest of the world should be issued in more explicit terms. She has already organizations which deal promptly with the physically unfit, and the morally undesirable. She makes it quite plain to them that she does not request the pleasure of their company. Those who manage to elude the vigilance of the officials are liable at any time to be deported, if they are indiscreet enough to reveal criminal and lawless proclivities. There is, however, a large class of adventurers who do not come within the reach of the deportation statutes ; these are the shirkers, the parasites, and the unsuitable men who have been lured across the ocean by the rosy representations of the immigration agent. The town-dweller who has hitherto subsisted precariously by means of odd jobs, the urban immigrant of a better class who has a smattering of knowledge, and a moderate proficiency in his profession, would be well-advised to remain in their own country where they have a fair chance of pursuing their avocations with success. Unless they are prepared to become farmers, Canada has little use for them : she does not wish to fill the slums of her cities, or to make a collection of human failures.

Canada wants pioneers to break up the soil of her wide lands, she wants home-makers, stalwart and vigorous men and women who will cultivate the lonely wastes, and turn them into productive territory. She attracts many immigrants of this type ; from all over Europe they come; they pour over the boundaries from the United States, a strange and polyglot crowd. Diversified as they are, by race, creed, and language, they are soon welded together by a common citizenship. In less than half a decade they are assimilated by the hospitable dominion. They become partakers of the priveleges which are the birthright of every natural-born British subject. Desirable though these aliens may be, the patriot who has the interests of Canada at heart, views their ever-increasing numbers with misgiving. He feels that the pioneer of western civilization should be recruited from the old stock, that British blood should be renewed throughout the country, in order that the ancient and glorious tradition may be handed down in perpetuity to succeeding generations of the same race. This sentiment is a common one, in spite of the antagonism which the typical British loafer so often arouses by his idle and improvident ways. Such wastrels are responsible for the warning, "No Englishman need apply," which is said to be the motto of the Canadian employer of labour. There is plenty of work in the west for willing farm-hands who have come from the United Kingdom in search of the livelihood which agricultural conditions at home have made so difficult of access. The gentleman-farmer and "small" farmer who have a moderate capital at their disposal are equally welcome, but they would do well to discard at the outset their preconceived ideas, and any ultra-English ways which they may happen to have as Canadians are apt to be somewhat sensitive to anything that savours of patronage. Their pride of achievement goes hand-in-hand with their pride of race. Because of their traditions, of their magnificent record of courage and perseverance, they feel that they have a right to demand from the Mother Country the best, the very best of her sturdy breed, in order that the future of the Dominion may be no less glorious than its splendid past.

SIR F. OUTRAM.

Sir Francis Outram who must have died very nearly on his seventy-sixth birthday, bore an illustrious name on which he would have conferred additional lustre had he not been invalided from the service by the Mutiny Campaign in which he took a minor yet a distinguished, part. His father Outram was married in Bombay, but his only son was not born in our city as usually stated, but at Harsol, a small town near Ahmedabad, where he was occupied in dealing with the troublesome small states of the Mahi Kantha. It is interesting to recall the fact that both mother and child were at that time in great danger of death which they escaped by being sent to England shortly afterwards, the mother, Lady Outram, living almost to complete his century and not dying till last year. The son who was called after his uncle Francis, Outram's elder brother to whom he was much attached and whose early death he felt acutely for a long time came back to India at twenty to join the Bengal Civil Service from old Haileybury, being one of the last disciples of that famous school to come to this country and having as contemporaries the late Sir Alfred Lyall, the late Sir Maxwell Melville, Sir Steuart Bayley and others. His career in India was very brief. The year after his arrival the Mutiny broke out and found him at Aligarh in great danger and anxiety, especially because his mother was then staying with him, his father being absent in Persia. He, however, managed to escape from the sepoys, with his mother, and afterwards formed one of a heroic band of volunteers who did noble service in scouring the country round about Aligarh and in rescuing isolate Europeans He took part in the battle of Shahganj near Agra and was badly wounded. After some further service he was permanently invalided as wounds and exposure had done their work. His father's death, combined with his own ill-health, made him give up his Indian career, and the last fifty years were passed at Home in retirement except for a brief period in 1866 when he was private secretary to the late Duke of Argyll, then Lord Privy Seal. Many years of his retirement he devoted to arranging materials for his father's biography which was at first entrusted to that eminent Anglo-Indian man of letters, Sir John Kaye, who, however, did not live to write it. On account of this intended biography which was to be in two volumes, like his lives of Metcalfe and Malcolm, Kaye did not write as at first intended a shorter sketch of Outram's career for his well known work "Lives of Indian Officers," and accordingly that famous collection of Anglo-Indian biography lacks the life of the most distinguished of Indian Officers. Both these wants were supplied later on by other hands. Sir Francis Outram persuaded the late Sir Frederick Goldsmid to take over the materials for an extended biography of his father, and the official life in two volumes published in 1880 was the result. Mr. Rice Holmes, in his supplementary volumes to Kaye's Indian Officers, treated of Outram's eventful career along with three others in a manner not unworthy of Kaye himself.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The most important matter dealt with by the Bombay Legislative Council this week, was the Bill to amend the Improvement Trust Act, which was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal. Its aims and objects have been explained and when it passes into law, its provisions will materially strengthen the hands of the Trust. In the debate on the second reading, as was to be anticipated, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta led the opposition, but made out a very sorry case, notwithstanding that his tone was supercilious and his language extravagant. "He wished to speak with respect of the functions of Government, but the right of appeal to Government was not worth anything at all. Government was bound to exercise a natural bias in favour of the defendant which was under its control." He further added that it was untrue that the Corporation was jealous of the Trust. "The Corporation welcomed the creation of the Trust, but presently the Corporation found that it was working on schemes which would not redound to the sanitary improvement of the city." Moreover if chawls were built on the new avenue, people would not be able to afford to live in them. These observations were not made in the hope of helping the Council to come to a sound conclusion. Giving Sir Pherozeshah all the credit we are able for good faith we cannot regard his remarks as serious, much less as deserving all the attention they received from his hon. colleagues. However we are glad of the information imparted in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Kent, who did not spare his predecessors in his criticism of the work the Trust has accomplished. Where they had made a mistake was not that they took up the wrong scheme, but that they had taken them in the wrong order, said he—a fact, which, by the way, was discovered by Sir George Clarke, who adopted means of correcting matters and effecting changes with immediate good results. On relations between the Corporation and the Trust, it is not necessary to comment, beyond remarking that one of the representatives of the former openly declared, the other day, he took no interest whatever in the work of the Trust. Why have more representatives of the kind who are a hindrance not a help ? Another illuminating remark on the subject of municipal interest was made by Mr. Kent, when he stated that up to date the Improvement Trust had received from the Municipality forty lakhs of rupees, representing a little less than one per cent. of the total revenue of the Municipality during the last ten years. During the same time the loans of the Trust totalled about four and a half crores. The Corporation must make a much stronger claim to increased representation on the Trust before it gets it.

ARMY AVIATION FATALITIES.

The real sensation at Home in mail week, was provided by the fact that four military aviators were killed while on duty at the manœuvres. It has been pointed out in this connection that the Army Flying Corps suffered as heavily in its peace practice as some regiments have done in their battles. Four aviators were killed in the first five days of the manœuvres, and experts have found it difficult to explain how the accidents in which they met their deaths occurred. In one case, that of the Hitchen accident, witnesses at the inquest spoke of a sound like that of an explosion followed by a crumpling up of one of the wings, and a leaden fall. In the other instance eyewitnesses gave much the same account. Experts have expressed the opinion, however, that there was no explosion and generally there has been such diversity of view in the matter that, as a Home contemporary declares, there is grave doubt whether a coroner's jury is competent to investigate the circumstances of such disasters as these. All that such a jury can do is to listen to the technical evidence, return a verdict of accidental death and add a rider expressive of their sentiment. There the matter must end. What is wanted, and what is really called for by these disasters, is a special expert court. Aviation is undoubtedly now a military necessity, and if it is to be a dependable arm we must be certain that it will not fail in the hour of greatest need. And it certainly will fail if every five days' operations kill four aviators. There is this further suggestion—made at the time, no doubt for what it is worth—that aviation certificates have been granted to officers, inadequately trained and grounded in the craft. This certainly would be sufficient to explain the disasters ; but against it we must remember that every man who flies runs grave risk of trouble, and that nobody would be unwise enough to increase the risk by flying without knowing his machine and how to manipulate it. Aviation, considered from the general point of view, seems to have caused fewer deaths in the last few months than in the earlier days so that the disasters to the Army Flying Corps produced the greater sensation. It is impossible to close even a brief notice of this sort without paying a tribute to the indomitable courage of the members of the Corps. The soldier only runs extraordinary risks in war time, but with the adoption of aviation as a regular arm of the service those who practise it enter upon dangerous undertakings during peace as well, with this further difference that the proportion of killed must always be greater than that of the wounded. The first victims in this service must therefore be regarded as being as great heroes as those who lose their lives in battle. They were in the air not as sportsmen but as soldiers, and no honour can be too great to pay to their memories.

WORRIED BY THE ACT.

Numbers of people seem to doubt whether Mr. Lloyd George has a conscience. That is a matter which we need not here discuss, but if the Chancellor really does possess such an instrument it must surely have been aroused by the tale of the charwoman of Grimsby. She, poor old lady, has just committed suicide because she was worried over the Insurance Act. "Every time she went out to do a bit of work people asked for her card to see if it was stamped," and this bothered the old lady. It was something she was not used to, an additional burden to her day's labour and so she left this world of stamp-licking and sticking by the simple means of hanging herself in her kitchen. Her husband said she worried a lot and the Coroner admitted that she was not the only one. The latest way of being worried by the Insurance Act—there have been so many—is by the prospect of constant calls from still another inspector. He will come along periodically to see that the servant, and the charwoman and the boy who blacks the boots and the rest of them, are properly insured. What with the gas metre inspectors and the water inspectors, and sanitary inspection, and now the insurance inspectors it is no wonder that frantic housewives at home feel that they are being deprived of all privacy in their houses.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Mongolia" arrived in London on the morning of the 22nd Sept.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MIDLOTHIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Mid-Lothian is bad for the Government, but all things considered it is not so bad as North-West Manchester and Conservatives admit that if our electoral system or want of system provided or it ought to provide for the alternative vote or a second ballot, Major Hope would probably not be the member for Gladstone's old constituency to-day. But the Liberals cannot complain if their opponents are using their victory for all or even more than it is worth. Did not a well-known Scottish Liberal M. P. say during the contest that to lose Mid-Lothian would be a bigger blow to Liberalism than losing any other seat in the country ? This only shows the necessity of being guarded in one's utterances, especially when the circumstances were so difficult as they were, thanks to that over-rated man, Lord Murray of Elibank in Mid-Lothian. If the Conservatives had won in a single-handed combat with the Liberals, it would have meant an early dissolution, but it is not quite so generous as that. Of course, it may mean war to the knife with the Labour Party, but in the meantime we know from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that they will not help directly to turn out the Government and they will not vote for the Conservatives.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

I referred last week to the somewhat strange delay on the part of the powers-that-be in announcing who is to be the new Governor of Bombay and to the unexpected rumour that Mr. Sydney Buxton is in the running for the appointment. A well known Scottish paper, which sometimes is well informed about such matters, went one better the other day, stating that Mr. Buxton is to be created a peer, as he probably would be, if he went to Bombay and naming his successor, Mr. Herbert Samuel. Mr. Buxton denies the report ; we have heard nothing on the subject from Mr. Samuel. How do these things get into the papers ? Of course, we all know that the influential friends of a certain able and ambitious politician are anxious that he should enter the Cabinet as soon as possible, and no doubt he will arrive eventually if the Government hold on for a year or two longer, assuming there be a vacancy. But the question is, will there be a vacancy ? It is not always easy to create a vacancy, and indeed there is no power on earth that I am aware of that can compel a Cabinet Minister to retire if he does not wish to do so. If it be desired to shelve a Cabinet Minister his voluntary consent cannot be obtained by the usual inducements, he cannot be removed while his party remains in office. Of course, when a new Ministry is formed, he can be "left" as poor Lord Elgin was. There are some people who have persuaded themselves that the denial of Lord Chelmsford was in some way a qualified one and that we may wake up some morning to find that he is really the Governor-designate of Bombay.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE LOWER DECK.

In the first of the series of brilliant speeches which Mr. Churchill has been delivering to his constituents this week, he referred to the fact that since he last addressed them, he had been working away at the Admiralty in London. His greatest enemy would never dream of accusing him of being a shirker, but not all the fruits of his industry have received such universal recognition as the reforms which are announced in the circular letter issued on Monday. It is true that those reforms are the outcome of an inquiry conducted by a special committee, but nonetheless the principal credit is due to Mr. Churchill, and if they were promulgated two days before the polling in Mid-Lothian, nobody has been ungracious enough to suggest that this was more than a mere coincidence. Somehow Mr. Churchill has managed to convey the impression that when he crosses the threshold of the Admiralty, he forgets that he is a party man, and instead of being next to Mr. Lloyd George, the best-abused man in the Kingdom, he is now as much in the good books of the Conservatives as in those of the Liberals; more so indeed than in the case of some Liberals, Mr. Massingham and his friends to wit. The most important step taken for the benefit of the personnel of the Fleet since the abolition of the Press Gang is the comment of one naval expert, while Major Drury, author of the play, "The Flag Lieutenant," expresses the opinion that by the circular letter the Navy gains more efficiency than by the addition of another Dreadnought. Particular satisfaction is expressed by those immediately concerned at the disappearance of 10 A. with its childish punishments such for example as having to "stand on the upper deck facing the paint work" for a portion of the day. Under this system offenders had to turn out earlier than their comrades, to do with grop or tobacco and to perform all sorts of "senseless jobs" in "spare time." They would almost have preferred the "cat" to being made fools of as they styled it. The new conditions permit men undergoing "summary punishment" to take their meals in their messes and to smoke during meal hours and extra drill or instruction takes the place of the exasperating puerile tasks referred to. A single case of returning drunk is not as previously to entail the loss of a badge and the prohibition of card-playing is abandoned. The service will be more popular than ever and the recruiting staff is happier than it has been for many a long day.

SIR RAYMOND WEST.

As you will have learned through Reuter, Sir Raymond West has passed away. The sad event occurred on Sunday at his residence, Chesterfield College Road, Norwood, and has caused deep regret to a very wide circle. Among his Bombay contemporaries there is nobody who knew him so well as Sir George Birdwood, and I therefore ventured to ask him to favour me with an appreciation of his old friend. Sir George writes :—It is very difficult for me to write of Sir Raymond West so soon after his death, for I feel it as that of a brother, and at this very moment that your telegram has reached me, I am looking out betwixt hope and fear upon the wintry sky to see whether or not I may be able to attend at his funeral to-morrow at Shirley. The obituary article on him in the *Times* of Monday last is admirably done, giving us a very full account of his official and public labours, its only deficiency being in the absence of any reference to his work in journalism in Bombay which as it dated back to his earliest years these would not be known to any but his contemporaries of that time, of whom our Grand Old Man of India, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and I, all, now, I presume, the sole survivors. Under Robert Knight, Sir Raymond from his first landing in Bombay, began writing on the Land Revenue systems of India and when Knight and Mull combined the *Bombay Times* and the *Bombay Standard* in the *Times of India*, Sir Raymond West, and Sir Alexander Grant, and Professor Hughlings, with a table long distance from these three, were the principal outside contributors to its columns. Let me say at once that my services to it were chiefly in insisting on the new paper being named the *Times of India*, and in writing the articles on Foreign Policy on the arrival of the English papers and telegrams. West wrote, as I have said, chiefly on the Land Revenue Systems prevailing in India and on political economy generally, and political philosophy ; and always with the fullest knowledge of facts and principles and in the most impartial spirit, and the greatest cogency. He was always unanswerable and never was uncertain of facts. These were all matters too high for me though his articles on them deeply interested me, but I think I may venture to say that if they were reprinted in permanent form they would provide an invaluable 'Vade Mecum' for all young civilians and journalists and publicists serving in India. After thinking his thesis out, he wrote with great ease, and gave the compositors and the "readers" of his articles no trouble whatever. It was the same with him in conversation with the difference that therein he gave way to his naturally playful disposition, and wonderful readiness in punning : so that while his mind was always occupied with the highest problems of economics and "statecraft," he was always good company with every one about him. He was every body's confidant by the simplicity, and directness, and inviolable integrity of his character, and the sweetness of his natural disposition. He was a most lovable man ; and this and his intellectual capacity commanded the allegiance of all who were associated with him in journalistic work in Bombay, in the remote days at this moment so vividly real, and lead us all—including Robert Knight, himself—to look up to him as our leader. Full justice has never yet been done to Robert Knight in Bombay ; but for whom neither the English, nor vernacular press would have attained to the position it holds to-day throughout India. He and I were like brothers, both being very rapid workers. The mail news was always sent to me at once on its arrival to deal only with the foreign policy articles. The difficulty was that he always sided with the revolutionaries, and I with the "lost causes." In later years, for instance, he was all for Garibaldi, and I for the Pope. Yet I managed to have my own way so far as securing something like neutrality in this burning coutroversy. In the midst of it Knight fell ill of fever, when he insisted on putting me into the editorial chair while he was in bed. That was not overlong ; for on the next budget from England, I at once went right round for the Pope of Rome, and against the Garibaldians; with the result that on the following morning on reading his copy of the *Times of India*, Robert Knight at once sprang out of bed, dressed, and drove up to the *Times of India* office, and chucked me out of the chair, and all but kicked me downstairs, the stairs in Church Gate Street. I remained impenitent telling him he could never go back on what I have done, and he did not. Moreover, from that moment his fever left him,—the score effected in my professional work,—and I believe never got a hold upon him again—and we remained as ever the best and most brotherly of friends. But the best friend of the paper itself, after Robert Knight himself, was Raymond West ; and I think he would always say that the happiest days of his life were those in which he wrote in it so peacefully and so beneficently.—R.I.P.

Sir Raymond was buried yesterday in the picturesque churchyard at Shirley a few miles from his home and among those who paid a last tribute of respect to his memory were Sir George Birdwood,, Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Lady Chesney, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Dr. F. W. Thomas (representing the Royal Asiatic Society) and Mr. A. Lee Gardner (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children). The senders of wreaths included the Japanese Ambassador, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, the Sociological Society, the National Indian Association, Lady Scott and family, Lord Reay and Lord Harris. Mr. W. G. Howard Gritten writes to the *Times* from the Carlton Club:—"The obituary notice of the late Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., in your issue of the 9th instant speaks of him as being of 'comparatively humble parentage.' This expression, employed as a rather transparent euphemism by polite biographers, is by general consent construed as meaning 'not of gentle birth.' Where untrue, it would have given offence in a more sensitive and undemocratic era. As a matter of fact, the forbears of Sir Raymond West were not 'humble' people in the accepted sense. For his father, Frederick West, was a man of some distinction in social and literary circles in the days of George IV. and William IV., while his mother, Frances Raymond, was a daughter of one of the oldest families in Kerry, whose ancestor moved to that county from Essex in the reign of Elizabeth, and belonged to a gentle family with a lineage ancient even at that period."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Among the papers read at the Dundee meeting of the British Association was one on a human jaw said to be of Palæolithic antiquity. Any one, if there is any one, who has waded through the pages and pages of matter, not all of it entertaining or profitable, which the *Times*, following the traditions of Printing House Square, has devoted to the "Parliament of Science" must consider that the occasion was not altogether unsuitable for a paper on human jaw." By the way I see that Australia wants the Association to meet at the Antipodes the year after next. If a meeting be possible in Australia why not one in India ? *Verbum Sap.*

The British Association meets next year in Birmingham under the Presidency of Sir W. H. White, the eminent ex-Chief Naval Constructor.

Mr. R. D. Sethna has returned to London and will be leaving for Bombay in about a fortnight.

It is stated that the forthcoming visit to India of the Rev. D. Horton will not be entirely of a holiday character as he "intends to make a close study of political and religious affairs in that country." He has been asked by the London Missionary Society to devote his attention also to missionary problems. Apart from his natural abilities, Dr. Horton's distinguished record at Oxford—First class classical moderations, Lit. Hum., etc—gives him a unique position among the Nonconformists or as they prefer to call themselves Free Church Ministers of the Metropolis and at one time Mr. Asquith was a frequent attendant at the well-known Congregational Chapel in Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead.

H.M.S. "OAK," the third torpedo boat destroyer of the "Firedrake" type built for the British Admiralty by Messrs. Yarrow and Company, of Glasgow, was successfully launched on Thursday, September 5th. The "Oak" is 255 feet long, with a beam of 25 feet 7 inches, the propelling machinery consisting of Parsons turbines driving twin screws. Steam is supplied by three of the latest type of Yarrow boilers fitted with the firm's patent feed heating device and arranged for burning oil fuel exclusively. The contract speed of the vessel is 32 knots.

WILL TURKEY OFFER TERMS?

PORTE INFLUENCED BY THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Turkish Minister's Departure for Switzerland.

MOBILISATION OF THE REDIF CORPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The pressure in the Balkan situation is apparently increasing the anxiety of the Porte to arrange peace with Italy.

Reshid Pasha, Minister of Mines, has left Constantinople for Switzerland, the bearer, it is believed, of proposals which it is hoped will hasten the negotiations.

THE REDIF MOBILIZATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

A hundred battalions of Redifs have been called out for exercises, of which four divisions will take part in the manœuvres in Adrianople. The remainder will replace disbanded and time-expired troops, maintaining a total effective force in European Turkey of 300,000.

CANADA AND DEFENCE.

Notable Speech by Lord Milner.

WINNIPEG, SEPT. 26.

The Premier of Manitoba, who is believed to enjoy the confidence of Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, announces that the latter will propose to offer two Dreadnoughts to Britain pending the final decision as to the Dominion's policy.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 27.

Speaking at the Canadian Club, Lord Milner appealed for absolute dissociation of Imperial questions from local affairs. The former must be divorced from partisan strife as Foreign affairs were. When public sentiment had been educated, politicians would find that it did not pay to mix Imperial with local issues.

Lord Milner concluded that any Canadian contribution to the Navy should be not to England, but to the Empire.

MATERNITY BONUS.

To Increase the Population of Australia.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 27

The Commonwealth House of Representatives has passed the second reading, without a division, of the Bill providing a maternity allowance of not exceeding five pounds sterling.

Aborigines and Asiatics are excluded from the measure.

SHAWISH CONSPIRACY.

Notable Turkish Officer Arrested.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A message to the *Times* from Constantinople states that Kahriman Bey, Commandant of the Military Police at Skutari and a strong partisan of the Committee of Union and Progress, has been arrested, it is understood, on a charge of abetting the Shawish conspiracy against the Egyptian Government.

CAIRO, SEPT. 27.

As a result of the pressure by the more moderate sections of the Nationalist party, who resented his hostility towards the Khedive, and objected to his inflammatory writings, which are described as foolhardy playing with fire and calculated to bring ruin in the country, Farid Bey, President of the party, has resigned and is now a refugee in Switzerland, having been expelled from Constantinople.

Since he and Sheikh Shawish secured the leadership of the party its prestige has been declining, and recently it threatened to split in two.

RACING AT HOME.

Balscadden Wins the Newbury Cup.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The following is the result of the Newbury Cup :—

Balscadden	1
Tullibardine	2
Wilfrid	3

Seven Ran.

The race was won by half a length, with three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The betting at the start was 7 to 4 against Balscadden, 7 to 2 against Tullibardine and 11 to 2 against Wilfrid.

DEARNESS OF LIVING.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution recommending an International Conference to consider the question of dearness of living.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

LYONS, SEPT. 27.

Charles Voisin, airman and aeroplane constructor, has been killed, and Baroness de la Roche, the airwoman, badly hurt in a collision between motor cars at Bellville-Sur-Saone.

NEW LIBERAL PAPER.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

A Liberal syndicate has acquired at an auction the *Midland Express* and subsidiary Conservative publications in Birmingham with a view to starting a Liberal newspaper in that city where hitherto there has been a Unionist monopoly.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Promoters and the British Foreign Office.

A FINANCIAL GOLIATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

In spite of Government action and the opposition of other Powers the prospectus of the remaining five millions of the Chinese loan was issued in London this afternoon. The issue is quoted at a quarter premium. The subscription list opens to-morrow and closes on Saturday.

Mr. Crisp, who negotiated the loan, interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day, dwelt on the Foreign Office objections to the loan. He said he was told it was quite hopeless to proceed, whereupon he requested that a letter be sent to him asking him to refrain from concluding the loan for reasons of state. This was not forthcoming, consequently he informed the Foreign Office that he would proceed with the issue of the loan in accordance with the contract with China.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Large crowds awaited the issue of the prospectus of the Chinese loan outside the issuing banks.

EULOGIES OF MR. CRISP.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The papers give prominence to character sketches of Mr. Birch Crisp, who negotiated the Chinese loan. They hail him as the new financier, and compare him to David, Goliath and Athanasius, against the world. They declare that he won a victory against the most powerful combination in the world's history. The fact that the loan was arranged by English bankers under English auspices has captured the imagination of the city, which is confident that the British position in the Far East will be improved.

Leading articles generally approve the loan, though the *Morning Post* denounces the critics of the Foreign Office for their ignorance of the Far East, and views the situation with misgiving.

The question asked in all the papers is whether the public will appreciate the pluck and confidence of Mr. Crisp and will subscribe the loan.

JAPANESE TYPHOON.

Terrible Death-Roll and Loss of Property.

TOKYO, SEPT. 26.

The typhoon which has isolated the capital is the worst that has occurred for half-a-century. The damage exceeds forty million yen while the death-roll is vast and crops are ruined. The typhoon was severest at Nagoya, Osaka, Gifu and Nara where tens of thousands have been rendered homeless and where there is not a house undamaged.

At Nagoya a tidal wave demolished the harbour, sinking three steamers while several others were driven ashore. The death-roll was 262 while 283 other persons were injured.

The "Kieko Maru" foundered at Enshu and the crew and passengers were lost. At Osaka 20,000 houses were ruined and the harbour wrecked, while a shrine at Nara, a thousand years old, collapsed like a building of cards.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A telegram from Tokio, dated the 26th instant, states that communications have not yet been restored. Four hundred fishermen were drowned at Sapporo. There is no news of the missing torpedo boats. At many places temples, theatres and schools have been wiped out. Forests have disappeared and the face of the country is unrecognisable.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

Lord C. Beresford's Advice to be "Ready for Deeds."

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Addressing an audience of 15,000 at an anti-Home Rule demonstration at Ballyconey (County Down) Lord Charles Beresford counselled Ulstermen to prepare for eventualities and be ready for deeds.

LANCASHIRE DISPUTE.

Employers' Threat against the Unions and Leaders.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The solicitor to the Federation of Master-Spinners has informed the Unions that if the threat of the cardroom workers to strike is carried out proceedings for damages will immediately be taken against the leaders and Unions, and an injunction will likewise be sought to prevent further interference of the Unions.

LAND INCREMENT VALUES.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Inland Revenue report shows that the land increment value duty has produced only £ 6,220 up to March 31st.

FIGHTING ON SAMOS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

Sharp fighting has occurred between the Turks and insurgents on the Island of Samos. British and French cruisers have landed men to protect the consulates and foreigners.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Lord and Lady Pentland will start for India to-morrow.

Many people collected on Putney Bridge on September 12 to watch Mr. Harry Martin, who appears on the music-hall stage under the title of "The Brazilian Handcuff King," dive from the bridge into the Thames in a straight waistcoat and chains. At the last moment the police intervened, but a barge was chartered and Mr. Martin made his dive into the river before the police could again interfere. When he came out Mr. Martin had freed himself from his fetters.

AFFAIRS IN BENGAL.

Important Conference to be Held in Darjeeling.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

A Darjeeling message states that at the annual conference of Commissioners of Divisions and heads of departments to be held there from October 7th to the 12th, among other subjects the extension to Eastern Bengal of the system now under experiment in Western Bengal—under which the headquarter subdivisions of districts are placed in charge of subdivisional officers who deal with criminal cases and exercise all the functions assigned to all sub-divisional officers—programme of railway construction and improvement of rural water supply will be considered. In the latter question Lord Carmichael is taking a deep interest and he will open a formal conference on the subject, to which several leading men of the province will be invited, on October 9.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Lord Carmichael has abandoned the proposal to accommodate the Bengal Legislative Council in the Foreign and Military Secretariat at Calcutta, and has decided that the rooms lately occupied by the Imperial Council in Government House shall be retained for the provincial council, but in order to remove the discomfort hitherto caused by lack of room His Excellency has decided to place the whole north-east wing at the disposal of the Council, thus making it possible to provide Committee and smoking rooms and a library.

Writers Buildings is to remain as the Imperial Secretariat, but the Secretariat Press and office of the Commissioner, Presidency Division will be transferred to the Foreign and Military Secretariat Building.

THE DACCA MURDER.

Government Offers a Reward of Rs. 5,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 27.

No further arrest has been made in connection with the murder of the head constable, Ratilal Roy. Yesterday afternoon, a reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for the detection and conviction of the murderers by beat of drum. The offer will hold good for three months. The suspect Trailakhya Nath Chakravorty, who was arrested on Wednesday, is a young man of thirty. He was formerly a student of the Satirpara High School, and has been an absconder since the conspiracy case. He was seen loitering in a suspicious manner, and when arrested could not give a satisfactory account of himself. He is now in the jail lock-up pending further enquiries.

HAJ STEAMER FROM KARACHI.

Coming to Bombay to Pick Up Pilgrims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 27.

The first pilgrim ship, the s. s. "Mansuri," sailed from Karachi last evening with only 99 pilgrims on board. She sailed for Bombay as she could not get the full complement of passengers here. After embarking more Hajis at Bombay she will proceed to Jeddah on Tuesday next.

MADRAS COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 27.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, held to-day, all the members, with the exception of Mr. V. Kameswara Naidu and Mr. Ragavrao, were present.

After the questions and answers, the Hon. Mr. Manaverdan Raja delivered a long speech on the Malabar Inheritance Bill. After which the Hon. Sir Stuart Stuart explained the attitude of the Government towards the Bill which was that it required to be further before the public, but that it was open for official members to vote for or against the measure and it was not thought that they should remain neutral.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. Subbarao and the Raja of Kollengode spoke in favour of the Bill.

On the motion of the Rajah of Kollengode that the Bill should be read in Council the motion was carried by sixteen votes to one and then referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Sivasami Iyer introduced the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act of 1836 which was referred to a Select Committee. Four resolutions on the Agenda paper were withdrawn.

The business over, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer made a touching farewell speech to His Excellency, Sir Murray Hammick. Mr. Shanmoogam Pillay, the Raja of Kollengode, Mr. Tiagaraya Chetty and Khan Bahadur Mohamad Abibullah Sahib associated themselves with Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's speech and referred in very feeling terms to His Excellency's impending departure. His Excellency made an interesting speech in reply.

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27.

According to a Moscow paper the services of Dutch officers have been applied for by the Teheran Government to reorganize the Persian army.

THE CHINESE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27.

It is reported from Darjeeling that the Chinese Commissioner is on his way from Gyantse to the camp of the troops in the Chumbi Valley.

ALLEGED EXAMINATION FRAUD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 27.

One Nur Mahamed, assistant master of the Umerkote School, has been placed before the Resident Magistrate of Mirpur Khas on a charge of attempting to steal the Vernacular School Final Examination papers. The accused has been released on bail.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Pessimistic View of its Financial Future.

URGENT NEED FOR ECONOMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

In the review of the administration report for 1911-12, the General Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta state that while the present financial position of the Corporation is exceptionally strong the outlook for the future is not encouraging. In view of the additional strain imposed by the annual contribution to the Improvement Trust, and the probable set back in growth of revenue from rates and taxes owing to the transfer of the capital and operation of the Trust, the Committee strongly impress upon the executive the urgent need for economy in all directions.

BANGALORE DISPUTE.

President of Bowring Institute in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 27.

Mr. J. Eyles, the late Secretary of the Bowring Institute, to-day filed a complaint of forgery against Mr. A. Neyer, president of the Bowring Institute on the allegation that since the complainant's dismissal from the office on the 17th instant by the accussed, the latter had inserted an additional paragraph in the annual report of the Institute, the draft of which was signed by the complainant and approved by the Managing Committee. Under their instructions it had been given by the complainant to the printers on the 10th September.

The paragraph ran thus :—"With the exception of the books, the stock has not been chucked owing to the Secretary having failed in his duty in this respect."

The interpellation appears above the signature of the complainant who alleges that it has injured his reputation and is likely to do him incalculable harm in future. Mr. Richards, J. P., heard the complainant on oath and fixed the 7th of October for the trial of the case.

GARNET-ORME WILL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, SEPT. 27.

In the Miss Garnet Orme Will Case Mr. Boys finished his address last night, his case being that the defendant had been induced to make the will by fraud and that her death had been facilitated by the plaintiff. Plaintiff's counsel is now to file a written reply.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service are placed on special duty under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service. Majors W. G. Liston and Greig and Capts. Kemharat Mackaj, R. N. White and J. Taylor.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson is posted as first Assistant to the Agent, in Rajputana, Mr. J. G. Lorimer is placed on special duty in Foreign Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghose is appointed Analytical Chemist, Government Medical Stores Department.

Brigadier-General Carnegy is promoted to Major General.

Major McRea, 37th Dogras, is promoted to Lieut.-Colonel. Captain W. A. L. Cowie and Captain L. E. L. Burne, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Engineer A. H. Wayman has been granted three months' extension of leave.

Lieut.-Colonel-Carroll, I.M.S. and Lieut. J. G. H. B. Hutchinson, R.I.M., retire from the sservice.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant P. K. Wise, 33rd Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain B. W. Taylor has been transferred from the 2nd Battery, R. F. A., to the 10th Ammunition Column, R. F. A.

Captain H. C. P. D. Acland has been appointed to officiate as commandant, 34th Divisional Signal Company.

Captain C. E. Foxmale, 92nd Punjabis, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Mandalay.

Lieutenant F. O. Mackenzie, 7th Rajputs, has been appointed Adjutant, vice Captain W. G. Ayscough vacated.

Lieutenant A. R. Thomson, 7th Rajputs, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenan: F. O. Mackenzie appointed Adjutant.

Captain R. D. Spence, 96th Berar Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain J. A. S. Daniell, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieutenant K. R. McCloughin, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain A. W. McRae, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain N. Ogle, 67th Punjabis, has been appointed Double Company Commander.

Captain J. A. Yates, 103rd Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Bombay.

Lieutenant R. L. Almond, Royal Engineers, has been transferred from the Quetta Military to the Quetta Civil District.

Major G. R. deHeriez Smith, 39th Central India Horse, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Southern Army, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from 18th November, 1912.

Major D. N. Anderson, I. M. S., has been permitted to retire from the service on invalid pension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. J. Waring, R. G. A., Aide-de-Camp to the Central Officer Commanding 9th Division, for 8 months out of India, from 7-10-1912; 2nd-Lieut. R. A. C. Henderson, 2nd Bn. Cameron Highlanders, for 6 months, ex-India; Lieut. F. H. L. Morgan, R. F. A., for 24 days, in India; 2nd-Lieut. E. W. Benson, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regiment, for 31 days in India; Captain J. R. Lloyd, R. A. M. C., for six months, ex-India; and Captain I. MacIvor, 103rd Mahratta Lt. Infantry, for 8 months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major E. H. Boome, 112th Infantry, for 3 months, on medical certificate; Major R. F. Bidwell, 101st Grenadiers, for 4 months; Major C. H. C. Grace, 105th Infantry, for 4 months; Major W. N. Ryves, 16th Cavalry, for 4 months; Captain E. F. Ross, 75th Carnatic Infantry, for 1 month, on medical certificate; Captain P. Ashfield, Military Accounts Department, for 14 days; Captain E. D. Wilford, 30th Lancers, for 3 months, on medical certificate; Captain D'A. M. Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to 15th November 1912; Captain C. H. Marsh, D.S.O., 18th Lancers, for 4 months; Captain H. A. Wilson, 84th Punjabis, for 6 months; on medical certificate and Lieut. C. F. Mackenzie, 21st Punjabis, for 3 months, on medical certificate,

THE COUNCIL.

Discussion on Improvement Trust Bill.

GOVERNOR AND SIR P. M. MEHTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

Sir George Clarke presided yesterday morning at the second session of the Legislative Council, and the debate was resumed on the Bill to amend the Bombay Improvement Trust Act (1908). Mr. Novroji Vakil urged that the Trust funds should be invested only with the Banks of Bombay and other banks approved by Government.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas defended the present regulation in this respect and said the restriction suggested would be unfair to the banking interest generally.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the suggested appeal from the decisions of the Tribunal to the High Court.

Dr. Temulji Nariman deprecated a too hasty judgment of the sanitary effect of the Trust's efforts. They could not form an adequate opinion on one ward, or one scheme, but must wait until the work of the Trust has neared completion. He thought the time had come when they should cease knocking down houses wholesale and undertake minor operations. He supported the Bill.

Mr. Chaubal, replying, contended that the debate had shown that there was no serious opposition to the Bill. He said the Corporation had had ample time to represent their views to the Select Committee. He made a long statement regarding the summonses which had been sent to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the Select Committee. "Should," he went on, "Sir Pherozeshah's doleful prophecies regarding the scheme for the housing of the poorer classes come true, how could that be a criticism of the Bill? Supposing not one mill-owner took advantage of it he would suffer."

Sir Pherozeshah explained that he feared that if these clauses failed, they would afford an opportunity to the Trust to avoid their obligations in this respect.

Mr. Chaubal said that as he read the Act the statutory liability of the Trust was only towards those people who were displaced by their schemes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Before taking the second reading of this Bill there are one or two points which I wish to emphasise as they have not been quite sufficiently brought out in our interesting debates. That the amending Bill is a direct descendant of previous drafts and its Municipal provisions have as my hon. colleague has explained been known for some time. It is impossible, therefore, to regard this as a piece of hasty legislation unless we completely revise our standards of time. One of the most important changes is the settlement of the vexed question of disposition of valuable inheritance created by the Improvement Trust to which Sir. Ibrahim Rahimtoola referred in his most lucid and thoughtful speech. I do not think the Municipal Corporation fully appreciate the decision of Goverment in favour of the claims of the elder sister. Their contribution will go to the building up of a fine property of which they will be the legatees of the younger sister, and I may remind you that the elder sister, so far as I can see, is immortal, while the poor younger sister might die of anæmia brought on by insufficient nourishment, or of fatty degeneration of the heart, the result of over-feeding which some hon. members seem to anticipate.

I explained on a previous occasion reasons why the reconstruction of the Trust Board could not be considered in connection with this amending Bill which only makes clear what is ambiguous in the Act. As regards the percentage of contribution from the Municipal Corporation to the Trust funds, it seems obvious that progressive increments of contribution must have been contemplated, when the Act was passed. This point is now made clear in the Bill and no real change of principle is involved.

Anyone who studies figures will see that the revenue of the Corporation has been very largely increased owing to the operations of the Trust. This process will steadily go on while therefore the Municipal Corporation will continue to give to the Trust with one hand it will take that from the Trust with the other, and of every increment which the Trust brings the Corporation will retain 98 per cent.

Some hard things have been said about the Trust in this Council, and much harder things have been said outside. It has been said here that the Trust ought to have avoided all large undertakings and have devoted itself to petty schemes which in some unexplained way would ultimately connect themselves up into a large project. In my humble opinion, this view is utterly fallacious. A great city requires great schemes and the work of the Trust has transformed large areas of Bombay by fine thoroughfares, which have gone far to bring our city into line with modern progress. The creation of such thoroughfares is the invariable and the only way of dealing with a city which has been allowed to grow up in haphazard fashion.

It is the method adopted all over Europe and the improvements in English, French and German towns arrising from following this policy have been immense. Good communications are the most important conditions of development and prosperity of modern cities and they cannot be postponed without grave injury to public interests. If an improvement trust had been created thirty years earlier the saving to the citizens of Bombay would have been enormous.

HOUSING THE POOR.

It is very satisfactory to know that the latest project of the Trust has not only been formally pronounced by the Corporation to be essential, but deals with an area notified by them as specially insanitary. The Trust, like all other human institutions, even Municipal Corporations, may have made mistakes. It has not created as much accommodation as it has displaced, but the increase of population due to the development of industry has contributed at least equally to overcrowding which we all desire to remedy. I earnestly hope that under the operation of this amending Bill the erection of working-class dwellings will be stimulated.

The experiment which will be third is an Indian proposal welcomed by Government. I am surprised that the Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta should select an Indian proposal on which to pour out the vials of his eloquent wrath. I hope that Indians in this Council, and outside it, will not be discouraged by the strictures of the hon. member, from making constructive proposals which Government will always systematically consider and adopt if possible.

The hon. member first declared that the housing provisions of the Bill were useless, because no one would adopt them. He then went on to prove that all tenement building for the working-classes in Bombay was futile for reasons which he gave. Perhaps he proved rather more than he intended, but this was the effect he produced on my mind. I do not take this hopeless view and I believe that the movement now to to be started will grow steadily for the benefit, moral and sanitary, of our working classes. The representation of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust Board may not commend itself to the hon. member, but the fact that of fourteen members of that Board eleven are now members of the Corporation is sufficient guarantee that the interests of the elder sister are not likely to be disregarded.

I support the second reading of this Bill, because I believe it is in the best interests of the city of Bombay and of the Municipal Corporation. Its provisions will remedy many patent defects in the existing Act. They also enable substantial and continuous advances to be made in sanitation in the convenience of communications, and in stateliness so that Bombay, of which we are all proud, will be enabled to take rank among the finest cities of the world.

SOME AMENDMENTS.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the Chairman's salary should not exceed Rs. 3,000 and be not less than Rs. 2,000, and the salary shall be deemed to be inclusive of any allowance to which the officer appointed might be entitled, or any contribution which he might be liable to pay—these provisions not to apply to the present Chairman. He also moved two amendments to remove the anomaly in the payment of Chairman's allowance.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta supported.

Mr. Chaubal explained that Government opposed, there being no ground for a reduction of the Chairman's salary which should be as great as that of other officers of similar rank in other towns.

The amendments were lost.

Sir Ebrahim moved another amendment regarding the acquisition of land on which building operations are in progress.

Government opposed the amendment as giving land-owners an opportunity of imposing upon the Trust.

The amendment was defeated.

Some verbal alterations and a small amendment were moved by the Government and were carried.

Sir Ebrahim moved an addition, clause 28, section 72, "provided that no part of any arrears of general tax for 1911-12 and previous years shall be taken into account in determining the amount of contribution payable by the Corporation to the Board.

The Government accepted this and it was carried. Another amendment to delete from clause 33 section 39a, the words "in the Bank of Bombay or was accounted by the Government" was carried. The Bill was then read a third time and passed into law.

Mr. Karandikar had a motion on the Agenda asking for permission to introduce a Bill to amend the Village Police Act of 1867, but he announced that he wished to defer the motion till next year.

Mr. Karandikar moved a motion recommending Government to reconsider the arrangement under which only Rs. 1,55,000 come annually to be allotted to district local boards as compensation in lieu of one anna less in every rupee of excise revenue. He said with increasing responsibility these must be expanding the revenue for district local boards.

Mr. Gartud, who had a similar resolution on the Agenda, supported.

Mr. George Carmichael said this payment had been allowed to be made since 1872 as an act of grace in consequence of an error which had been undetected for four years. It was unfair now that this concession should be used as a jumping off ground for a raid on the provincial revenue.

Sir Richard Lamb amplified his statement and added that were the resolution carried it would do away with the present equitable distribution of grant and would result in districts which were addicted to drinking getting nearly all of it, while abstemious districts of the Deccan would get practically nothing.

The Council then adjourned till noon to-morrow.

THE TRADES UNIONS.

Debate on Syndicalism at the Congress.

The Congress rather shirks straight issues, wired the "Times" special correspondent from Newport on September 6th. It approached compulsory arbitration the other day, not with a direct question, but with a request for information. To-day it discussed, and in the end emphatically condemned, Syndicalism through the medium of a resolution extolling independent political action. The debate was kept going with extreme animation for an hour and a half, with five-minute speeches, and a number of delegates put forward their several conceptions of Syndicalism. One or two pathetically confessed that they did not know what Syndicalism was, another declared that Syndicalism in this country was largely a protest against the inaction of the Labour Party. Mr. Havelock Wilson confused it with the linked up strike of the kind we had in Liverpool last year. Only two of those who called themselves Syndicalists had a clear idea of what the principle at stake really is and they were two young South Wales miners of the Hartshorn and Ruskin Hall types. Mr. Noah Ablett expounded his faith with extraordinary fervour; he looked forward to the Trades Union Congress being the industrial Parliament of the future. The other Mr. Hodges brought the Syndicalist message of destruction. The views of both were disowned by the official spokesmen for the miners.

The Congress at its final sitting came to one or two surprising decisions. The delegates rejected a resolution affirming the necessity, which former Congresses had conceded for unification of the Labour forces, and made a demonstration against the Insurance Commissioners one of whose latest memoranda is causing great anxiety to trade unionists. The Congress had previously decided to hold a special conference in London on September 18 to consider the new situation. They now learnt that the Commissioners were calling for replies to their memorandum before September 18.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

At the conference at Oxford, which is discussing the Christian Education of Women in the East, Professor Cairns of Aberdeen on Sept. 5, spoke on "Western Education and Eastern Faiths" Dr. Cairns said he could not help feeling that great religious changes were impending alike in the East and the West. Great dangers lay a head—danger that he could not but think were very imperfectly recognised not only by the man in the street but even by the great publicists and experts to whom they owed so much. The assimilation of Western civilisation by the Eastern peoples meant the mastering of the scientific technique of the West and this meant the acceptance of the scientific view of the West. This again meant sooner or later, the destruction of the existing religions of the Far East. The objection to world missions that every people should be left to its own faith was rapidly becoming antiquated for these faiths could not live in the light of modern Western science. Every student of religious thought knew that the reaction of western science on Western faith had been very great. This was the fundamental cause of the religious unrest around them which they knew so well. They had passed through a hard and searching time, but they were now transcending this ordeal, and he believed they were coming out of it with great gains—a greater conception of God, a truer understanding of their Lord, and a firmer faith.—On Sept. 6, the Bishop of Oxford, speaking at the conference which is being held in Magdalen College Hall, Oxford, upon the question of the Christian education of women in the East, referred to the relation between foreign missions and the social problems of Christendom. He said it was an encouraging sign of the times that teachers should be realising that the time had come if it was not overdue, when this great question ought to be part of the normal subject-matter of women's training.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr C. C. A. Hobbs as Assistant Architect to the Bengal Government.

The Government of Madras has granted Rs 30,000 to the Ottapalam High School towards the construction of a hostel.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will reach Peshawar from Nathia Gali on the 11th of October.

Sir Henry and Lady McCallum were the guests at dinner of the Bishop of Colombo on the 18th inst when the Metropolitan was also a guest.

Dr W. R. Gibson, Chief Medical Officer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, has secured the diploma of Public Health in England.

The Indian Christians of Palamcottah have resolved to collect Rs. 1,000 with the view to presenting a congratulatory address to the Rev. V. S. Azariah at the time of his consecration as a Bishop next December.

The *Lancet*, reviewing the plague epidemic in India from its beginning in 1896, reminds us that during the intervening sixteen years the official records show a total of eight million deaths from plague; and 842,000 of these occurred last year.

A Cawnpore telegram, dated yesterday, says: Mr. H. A. Tresham, Secretary, Cooper Allen and Co., Ltd., died at Mussoorie two days ago. The deceased had been suffering from diabetes for some time and had developed a carbuncle, which proved fatal. The company has lost a valued servant by Mr. Tresham's death.

The total approximate earnings for the week ending the 14th September were as under:—Southern Punjab Railway main line, Rs. 90,000 against Rs. 75,522 of the corresponding period of the previous year; Ludhiana Extension, Rs. 22,000 against Rs. 15,553; Sutlej Valley Railway, Rs. 8,000 against Rs. 9,291.

An atrocious murder, combined with highway robbery, is reported from Kolhan in the Singhbhum District. A few days ago a Forest guard of Kolhan named Mangu was making for Berkela, with a bag containing Government money valued at Rs. 500, when he was attacked by a gang of bandits near a jhil and fatally wounded, after which the murderers ran away with the money.

A petition has been submitted to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division calling attention to alleged mismanagement on the part of the Burdwan Municipality. The petitioners state that owing to lack of supervision the drainage work is neglected and has become a source of danger to the residents, and that road repairs are also neglected. They ask the Commissioner to go round the town personally in order to verify their complaints.

It is believed that one of the chief reasons why the suburbs of Calcutta have not been developed as residential areas to the necessary extent is the attitude of the city landlords, writes the *Englishman*. They have, so it is said, used all the resources at their command to prevent the exodus to the suburbs. The lack of means of easy communication between the suburbs and Calcutta is also attributed to them. They hold the coffers, and no scheme of tramways can succeed without their co-operation.

A party with guns went out to Tank fourteen miles from Bikanir on the 26th instant, and enjoyed excellent sport with small grouse. The total bag was over 600. "Centuries" were made by the Resident, Colonel Wake, and the young Maharaj Kumar. The season is too early for Imperial sand grouse shooting, the birds not coming till the end of October. In the afternoon there was a Gymkhana when the Sardars of the State were "At Home" and the Maharaja won the jumping competition on his mare My Lady.

By order of the liquidators of the Jinagarah Coal Company, the Colliery was offered for sale by auction on the 26th instant by Messrs. Mackenzie Layall and Co. The property offered consisted of the unexpired portion of a lease of 650 bighas of coal land (with 994 years to run) together with machinery, plant and effects. The first bid was Rs. 11,000 and the price rose mostly by bids of Rs. 100 to Rs. 31,200, at which figure the Colliery was knocked down to Messrs. A. C. Banerji & Co., a local firm.

The Ceylon Government's action in fixing a duty of Rs. 100 per carat on all synthetic stones coming into Ceylon has had the effect, seemingly, of increasing the price of the stones, more particularly the ruby. It is stated that a small band of Ceylonese gem dealers are endeavouring to buy up all the stocks of synthetic stones they know of in the island. They have visited most of the dealers and merchants, but how successful they have been is hard to say. "We know a few who have refused to part with their stocks," says the *Times of Ceylon*. "In Ratnapura at the week-end enquiries for the synthetics were rife, and the price of them has now advanced from 75 cents a carat—which was the figure for the cheapest of rubies—to Rs. 2 a carat for the same stone. There is an enormous quantity of them in the bazars."

The statement showing the results of the measures taken for the destruction of wild animals and snakes in the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 has just been issued. The number of human beings killed by wild animals was 317, as against 396 in the previous year, and 369 in 1909; the number killed by snakes was 1,608, against 1,543 and 1,684, respectively, the grand total being 1,925 as against 1,939 and 2,053 respectively. The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 11,242, as against 10,966 in 1910, and 11,380 in 1909; the number killed by snakes was 1,566, as against 1,745 and 1,600 respectively, the total being 12,808 as against 12,711 and 12,980, respectively. Tigers took a heavy toll of human life in Vizagapatam, but their depredations amongst cattle were very heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. In Coimbatore no less than 605 cattle were reported killed by tigers, while in Malabar the figures rose to 622. The Collector of Coimbatore, however, doubts the accuracy of the figures for his district and is having a special investigation made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Curious Story of a Hundi Transaction.

Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit filed by Dolatram Kundumal, in which he sought to recover from Nagindas Kanchoddas Sarroff, and the firm of Belasrai and Co. the sum of Rs.2,500 due on a hundi passed by Nagindas to Belasrai and Co. which the company transferred, by endorsement, to the plaintiff in satisfaction of sums due to him.

Mr. R. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Muiji, Khambatta and Gandhi, appeared for the defendants.

Nagindas denied that he had received any consideration for the hundi in question and pleaded estoppel. The hundi was one of many amounting to over Rs. 75,000 which the firm of Belasrai, he said, held and all of which had been signed by him on blank forms. These blank hundis had been given to the firm to enable them to raise monies for him. Nagindas had repeatedly asked the firm to return his blank hundis. On the 22nd of March, 1912, Gordhandas and Ramkessen, partners in the firm of Belasrai and Co. offered to return his blank hundis if he paid them a sum of Rs. 5,000. This sum was finally settled at Rs. 2,500 in respect of which the hundi in dispute was passed. In addition to this he was also made to pass a promissory note for Rs. 1,200.

Mr. Justice Beaman, delivering jugment, said the defence was that the hundi was without consideration, and therefore it lay on the plaintiff to prove that he gave consideration before he could enforce his remedies as holder of the hundis.

The first question for consideration was whether the hundi was extorted by unlawful means. Upon this point there was only the evidence of Nagindas. If his history was true, then looking at the definition of the words "lawful consideration," and applying that definition to the definition of the same words in Section 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, there was no doubt that Nagindas had made good the first step in his defence. For the only consideration moving from Belasrai and Co. to the defendant Nagindas on this note would be the restoration of about Rs. 75,000 worth of blank promissory notes; that was really not a lawful consideration, because Belasrai and Co., had no right to keep back those notes from Nagindas. The Court had little hesitation in holding that Nagindas' account of this hundi, and the manner in which he came to make it, was true. That being so, it lay on the plaintiff to prove that he was holder in due course and in a better position than his transferer who certainly would not have been able to recover from Nagindas.

The Court then observed that at the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Wadia suggested that Nagindas was estopped from alleging against the present plaintiffs that the hundi was without consideration. The plaintiff had sent Nagindas a notice that the firm of Belasrai and Co. had transferred the hundi to him and since Nagindas did not at once inform them that the hundi had been extorted from him, and was without consideration he was now estopped from putting forward his defence. The court held that the alleged notice had not been proved, and there was no evidence of its existence.

The second point was whether the plaintiff without being aware of the taint affecting the hundi, became the holder in due course. His lordship answered this question in the affirmative, and held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover and passed a decree in favour of plaintiff as against Nagindas Ranchoddas Shroff, for the amount claimed with costs.

A DISPUTED WILL.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal filed by Appa bin Paddappa Teole, in a suit in which he sought to recover from Dhondu Kom Bharma Sawalwade and others, possession by partition of a moiety of certain immovable property.

Mr. Jaykar, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the appellants and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, with Mr. H. C. Kulkarni, appeared for the second respondent.

The plaintiff alleged that the properties in dispute belonged to one Nemanna bin Appa Ghanghane, who was the father of the first defendant, and husband of the second. The deceased had executed a will whereby a moiety of the immovable property and certain other properties had been bequeathed to the plaintiff, a brother-in-law of the deceased. To Dhondu he had bequeathed one-half of his property and to his widow maintenance for life.

The defendants replied that the plaintiff was only a manager under the will and nothing more.

The Subordinate Judge of Islampur, who tried the case, held that under the will the plaintiff was not only to be the manager but also a beneficiary under certain conditions. The court awarded the plaintiff possession by partition of one half of the plaint properties as against all the defendants as detailed in his decree.

The defendants appealed to the District Judge of Satara. And that court held that the preamble of the will expressly stated that the plaintiff should take entire charge of the estate and make arrangements as directed by the testator. This clearly showed that the plaintiff was to deal with the estate as an executor or trustee and not as an owner. The court accordingly reversed the decree of the court of first instance and rejected the claim.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appellate Bench yesterday, observed, that there were indications in the will that the testator was anxious that under certain conditions the plaintiff should take a moiety of his property beneficially. The lower court had overlooked the fact that in the will it was clearly provided that the plaintiff should have a beneficial interest in certain property on the death of the widow and the mother of the testator. The court held that plaintiff's claim for Samadhi property and of the movable property must succeed, and declared that he was entitled to a beneficial interest in the remaining property which had been reserved for the maintenance of the widow and mother of the testator. The court further ordered that the balance of the Ashte property do go to the widow as the heiress of a widow's estate and that the costs of both parties do come out of the estate.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Namdeo Shivramji Korday, carrying on business in Hummum Street, charged Hargovind Ranchoddas Mody, with infringement of his trade mark on tins of saccharine imported by him.

The complaint was that the empty tins were refilled by the accused and sold in the market with an additional label bearing the accused's name. The labels, on the other sides of the tin, remained intact, and the public were likely to be deceived into the belief that the goods were the same as those imported by the complainant.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and said it was by mistake that he used those tins.

The complainant also informed the Court that the accused had acted in a straight manner with him, when he was informed of the infringement. He did not press the charge.

The Magistrate inflicted on the accused a nominal fine of Rs. 5.

FALSE PERSONATION.

Inspector Carter, yesterday, charged one Vajir Kasam, with false personation as a policeman before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon. The accused, on Thursday night went to the house of a woman named Tarabai, and asked her for two annas. She refused to give him the money, when he said he was a policeman in plain clothes and arrested her. A police constable, who heard their conversation, questioned the accused and arrested him.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PIR SAHEB'S GENEOLOGY.

At Mazagon yesterday, before Mr. F. Oliveira Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Kassam, an engraver, was charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly and fraudulently inducing one Nazir Ahmed Amir to purchase the geneology of Pir Syed Ebrahim, knowing the geneology to be forged. Inspector Taki, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted.

The evidence showed that the accused and the complainant were known to each other and the accused, who was employed in a printing office, induced the complainant to purchase four hundred copies of the Pir Saheb's geneology making the latter believe that the geneology was a correct one, that it was printed on the authority, and in the presence of, the Pir Sahib.

The complainant, thereupon, paid Rs. 100 as the price of the copies.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Two motor-car drivers Suleman Miya and J. R. Solomon were arraigned before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, yesterday, charged with driving in a rash manner. Suleman Miya was racing with one Tucaram Succaram, on the night of last Tuesday, along Girgaum road. His Worship fined Suleman Rs. 25, and ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Tucaram, who was not present. Solomon, who is driver of taxi-cab No. 1401, was fined Rs. 5.

A WOMAN'S DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Finds against Dinshaw Rustomji

Yesterday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, resumed his enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the woman Chandribai, whose body was found in a sweeper's gully in Barrack Lane, Fort, on the morning of the 8th of September.

Superintendent Walker was in charge of the case.

The Coroner recorded the evidence of Bhimabai, who identified the body of Chandri, and also of the police constables who arrested Dinshaw Rustomji.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that Chandribai met her death by strangulation.

By a majority of six to one, they found that she was strangled by Dinshaw Rustomji.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.

A fire broke out in the Khatau Mills at Byculla at about 7-15 last evening. It started in the sizing room, and it is stated that the probable cause was hot gearing. The fire spread to the hosiery department, but was brought under control before much damage could be done to this part of the building.

It is understood that the cotton godown adjoining the sizing room was saved, but the donkey engine shed destroyed.

When the alarm bell first rang, there was already a considerable blaze.

The salvage corps, under Mr. Scully, Foreman, soon had five engines on the spot, two on the Byculla Bridge side, two on the north and one inside in the mill compound. Acting Police Superintendent Canty and Inspector Doran of B Division, cleared the street and maintained order among the large crowds gathered.

The mill engine was also at work and hose pipes were laid all over the building, and, by a quarter to nine the fire was well under control.

The damage is believed to be fully covered by insurance mostly in the Patriotic Insurance Company.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Crop telegram for the week ended on the 21st of September report general rainfall all over the country except the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province. Preparation of land for the ensuing spring crops is continued and agricultural condition is generally good. Famine report from Bombay states:—Belief works are in progress in Kathiawar; the public health is generally good, distribution of takavi continues, grain stocks are sufficient, the numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 21st September in Ahmedabad, the Deccan and the Karnatak were 12,828 and in the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath 1821.

ASSAM JUTE.

The final forecast of jute crop of 1912, (Note.—On the average of five years ending 1910-11, the area under jute in Assam represents some 2·4 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

Character of the season.—Excessive rain from February to April was unfavourable for sowing and weeding and tended to diminish the area put under the crop and to interfere with its growth. In May, rain was generally in defect and the growth of the crop was retarded, particularly in Goalpara; but the weather improved in June, when the rainfall was normal with a slight tendency to defect; in July and August the weather was generally favourable, but too much damage had been done already. The absence of heavy rain and consequently of floods in the growing months was very beneficial to jute sown on low land, but deteriorated the high land crop.

Acreage.—The areas reported in the preliminary forecast have now been reduced in the two main jute districts, Sylhet and Goalpara; the decrease in the former is nearly 8 per cent. and in the latter about 16·3 per cent. In the other Brahmaputra Valley districts there have been some increases, but the figures are too small to counterbalance the decline in Sylhet and Goalpara. The net result is that the area as now reported is 95,647 acres against 106,853 acres in the preliminary returns—a decrease of over 10 per cent, which is mainly due to the large reduction in Goalpara. But the reduced figure shows an increase of a little more than 5 per cent. over the area sown last year.

Outturn.—The normal yield has been taken at three bales per acre, and the outturn of each district has been calculated on the precentages of the normal outturn reported by the Deputy Commissioners. The total outturn of the province amounts to 226,797 bales against 239,600 bales reported last year, or a decrease of 5·4 per cent. This result has accrued from the very unfavourable weather at the beginning of the season in spite of the increase in area.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A G B Lang, 1 M G R
Major E L Ward, IMS
Capt M. H. B Geddes, 64 Pnr
Capt H A Hill, 129 Bel
Capt F H Maynard, 125 N Rifles
Capt D S Graham, 128 M
Capt R J Bradley, IMS
Mr K A K Ballowes
Mr H H Hood
Mr J E Husbands
Mr H Whistler
Mr H L Stephen
Mr G M Young
Mr R H Tickell
Mr A W Nightingale
Mr A Master
Mr H O B Shoubridge

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W S James, C I E, MVO, 2 Lrs, 4 mo
Lieut-Col W R Edwards, C M G, 3 mo
Major A H Bridges, 116 Mah, 4 mo
Major A V Searle, 80 Inf, 6 mo M C
Major J D Rose, 88 Inf, to March 15, 1913
Major R G Moun, D A A G, for Musketry, I S T, 11 days
Capt A Gale, A R D, 6 mo M C
Capt M R C MacWatters, I M S, 3 mo
Capt E B Maunsell, 35 Horse, to Jan 21, 1913
Capt G A G Shepherd, 57 Rifles 1 mo
Capt A H Wynn Elias, I G R, to Nov 25, 1912
Capt R L Ganden, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut E K Squires, R E, 38 days
Lieut E L E Lindop, 41 Dogras, 3 days
Lieut C E Edmonds, R I M, to March 30 1913, M C
Lieut F W Leason, M W S to Nov 29 1913
Mr C C Garbett, 2 mo, M C
Mr E H Jones, 6 mo, M C
Mr C J Irwin, 2 days M C
Mr E S Carr, 1 mo, 15 days
Mr J V Griffin, 3 days
Mr C W Grant, 1 day
Mr F N Fischer, 2 days
Mr S H Gnizer 6 mo, M C
Mr A B Nixon, 1 mo, M C
Mr A J Sleigh, to March 2, 1913, M C
Mr A O Morton Mourrieff, 3 mo, M C
Mr G F Thorpe, 3 mo M C
Mr T J Strangman, 20 days
Dr S A Powell, 2 mo, 3 days, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt E F Ross, 75 C Inf
Capt A G Frere, 86 C Inf
Lieut J A H Foottit, 17 Cav
Lieut H E Brookes, 101 Gren
Mr E J Gleeson
Sir G D A Fleetwood Wilson
Mr C J Irwin
Mr A F Horton
Mr E W Ormond
Mr S G O'Keefe
Mr H J Miles

CORRESPONDENCE.

Piece-goods Dealers and the Coal Strike.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About three years ago, when one of the leading European firms gave to the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association unexpected concessions in the terms for constructing business, which the latter were clamouring for, all the other importing houses had to follow in its wake unwillingly as a matter of course, and had to submit to the demands of the Association. The new provisions in the terms had to be made by the other markets as well. Since then being elated by the success achieved by them, the Association have been trying to impose on the offices whatever terms they like, and to enforce very extravagant claims on the latter, as a result of which they are now come forward to set aside one of their rules about the strike. This rule as agreed upon by them is as under:—"Should, however, the delay be due to occurrences such as storms, fire, war, tempest, frost, flood, drought, strikes, lock-outs, accidents at mills, warehouses, railways, canals and the like, or any other causes beyond human control, the buyer shall have the option of cancelling or accepting such goods without an allowance in either case." From this it is quite apparent that goods delayed through the recent Coal Strike are to be taken up by dealers without an allowance or to be cancelled, as it cannot be denied the Coal Strike cannot come under the category of "Strike" and cannot be reckoned as "Force Majeure." Now the Association are trying to give another interpretation in their self-interest to this clause so as to force to admit the late shipments on account of the Coal Strike as an excuse for delay, and insist on the penalty being paid for the late goods. In this instance I also find with regret that the Association have been supported by one of the being Importing Houses, though with some slight alterations without having opened this question in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. On the 24th instant, in a turbulent meeting of the dealers of the Association, the proposal of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. was put forward and was after a great dissension carried out. This proposal was that goods due for shipment March, April or May, delayed by the Coal Strike are to be cancelled by the dealers, or extension of 4 weeks only to be given by them without asking for an allowance, and that for a delay exceeding four weeks, the usual allowance to be de goods due for shipments June and onwards are to be cancelled by them or to be taken with the usual allowance. At the very site of it, this strikes me rather strange, as when a company gives allowance for shipments for June and onwards, why should they exclude the March to May shipments from the penalty? The exception taken to the March to May deliveries is in itself an avowal that the Coal Strike is reckoned by them as such. If this strike affect the March to May shipment, it is natural to believe that it can, in a similar manner, delay the shipments of June and onwards, for which the penalty is laid. Goods ordered out for March, April and May shipments were in many cases late beyond four weeks, and extensions were already given by dealers without allowances, and some of them have been paid for and taken delivery of and some already warehoused. Now to apply the present resolution to such goods is simply arbitrary, and beyond comprehension. Any fresh resolutions can be made applicable in future business only from a timely notice, and cannot be enforced on goods already arrived and paid for. May I ask if the Association are justified in asking for such preposterous claims, and setting aside their previous clause about the strike? It is a known fact that owing to the Coal Strike affairs at home were all dislocated and disorganised, and to penalise the manufacturers (or importing firms) for such unforeseen events beyond their control is very unfair and is carrying things very high-handedly. It is to be seen how many other firms will follow example this matter and if they do, it will be out of sheer compulsion, as they know that in case of their not complying with their requisition, the Association will suspend business with them. It is to be regretted that the important European firms do not combine together against this preposterous resolution and that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce sit quiet and do not defend the rights of the firms. Owing to this want of unity and amity among the firms, the hands of the Dealers' Association are getting unduly powerful and it is likely that every day they will be getting more and more exacting in their demands, eventually with the result that it will be one day too troublesome and strong a body to cope with. I again repeat that it is high time that the Bombay Chamber should take up this matter, but if they wish to keep themselves aloof, it behoves the Importing Houses to form a Chamber or Association of their own to protect their rights.

For some time past many of the big dealers in the bazar have been doing direct business with the suppliers at home (besides ordering out their requirements through the European Importing Houses), Will these dealers be able to recover from the shippers the allowances for the late deliveries on account of the Coal Strike, and will they pay these penalties themselves to their clients on whose account they are importing goods here?

I earnestly hope that the Importing Offices will now shake off their lethargy and move in the matter for the common interest without allowing the grass to grow under their feet.—Yours, etc.,

IMPARTIAL.

Bombay, September, 27.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 23.

H. H. the Nizam, accompanied by his personal suite, returned from Simla yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and was received by H. E. the Minister and other State officials at the Hyderabad Railway Station. The usual salute of 21 guns was fired from the Redhills after sunrise. Colonel Pinhey, the Resident, and Mrs. Pinhey will return next Thursday.

A strong rumour prevails that in the suburbs of Hoosain-Shah-Wali Dargah and Karwan there is now a recrudescence of plague and that the mortality in the former locality within the last four days has been somewhat heavy. During the past three weeks a severe and tenacious form of fever has been generally prevalent, and it is possible that it is that has visited the aforenamed suburbs and not bubonic plague. It may be remembered that plague broke out here in the last week of August, 1911, for the first time.

SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The report of the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, issued on Monday says:—

The progress made by the boys in the several branches of handicraft and in the vernaculars and drawing was very satisfactory. Sculpturing, electroplating and fret work were also taught to some of the boys during the year. Mr. W. J. Ingham of the College of Science, Poona, who inspected the school on 16th October 1911, observed that—"Altogether the Institution is in my opinion in a very excellent state of progression." The Deputy Educational Inspectors made the following remarks:—The school is doing well on the whole. Progress on the whole satisfactory. Taken as a whole the inspection showed that the school was in a good condition, and recommended an increased grant to the Municipal Schools Committee. Eleven boys were presented for the First Grade Art Examination, of whom six passed. Two boys appeared for the Second Grade Art Examination and both of them were successful. The successful boys were awarded certificates. The Joint Schools Committee re-assessed their grant and gave a grant-in-aid aggregating Rs. 725, against Rs. 300 in the previous year, for the schools.

Religious and moral instruction was given to the boys as in previous years.

The general conduct of the boys was good. The number of offences committed by them was 18 only. Short leave of absence was granted to well-behaved boys.

Sixty-five boys were discharged during the year.

Several gentlemen visited the Institution during the year and recorded appreciative remarks as to the working of the Institution and the healthy condition of the boys.

An appendix shows after the conduct of discharged boys during the four years ending 31st March last:—Total number discharged during four year 253; number discharged who were taught carpentry 38; painting 21; blacksmith's and fitter's work 36; spinning and weaving, 149; Marathi and Gujarathi, 9; Number occupied in carpentry 13: in painting 4; in blacksmith's and fitter's work 11; occupied in spinning and weaving 24; occupied in industries not taught at the Reformatory 105; gone to native place 61; died 7; unemployed 22; re-convicts 4; cannot be traced 2.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

Text of Speech Delivered by Lady Clarke.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Lady Clarke, in opening the Fancy Fair held in Poona, on Thursday, in aid of the Seva Sadan:—

The importance and value of the Seva Sadan as an institution appeals to me very strongly, as it must to everyone who has personally inspected it, and seem its willing workers engaged upon their mission of mercy. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to me to come here to-day, to open the Fancy Fair which has been organized by Mrs. Ranade and many of her friends in order to raise an endowment fund to provide buildings which have now become necessary.

You doubtless know that the work of the Seva Sadan, which combines educational, industrial, medical and philanthropic work in the interest of Indian women is now carried on in Mrs. Ranade's private house; but as the value of this excellent institution becomes better known its scope and its needs must steadily increase, and must continue to do so. In the last year another house has been rented in connection with the work, and the Committee are anxious to collect funds for building. It is for this special purpose that the Fancy Fair which I have come here to-day to open has been arranged, and I trust the result of the sale will be such as to justify the great amount of time and labour that has been spent by many willing hands in collecting so large a quantity of articles. Many ladies in Poona, both European and Indian, have given much care and thought to this for many months past. The ladies of Bombay also, with Lady Chandavarkar at their head have done their best to assist this movement and to show that their hearts are with our efforts here. It is for us now to open wide our purse strings and buy freely so that by the end of the day, there will be nothing left on the stalls. Mrs. Ranade is very grateful to the English and Indian ladies who have come forward so generously to help her, and she fully realizes that their assistance will greatly contribute to the success of the Bazaar. The motto of the Seva Sadan, "One at core, if not in creed," is exemplified by the assemblage here to-day of all communities combining with an earnest desire to further the great project started by Mrs. Ranade about three years ago.

SOME GOOD DEEDS.

I am sure that it is the wish of all hearts to help our poorer brethren, to lighten their burdens to ease their pains, to bring brightness into their dull lives, to open their minds by education and thus widen their horizons; but it is not given to every one to grasp how best to accomplish this work. Here is a good opening. Many of us are unable to give personal service to the Seva Sadan, because we have [other lines of life to follow; but we can greatly help those who labour daily there, by subscribing as much as we can afford to swell the subscription list. The late Mr. Malabari was the first to start a Seva Sadan at Bombay. It was one of the many great schemes or philanthropy which will make his name revered and throughout India, his loss will be felt, and his sudden death lamented by everyone who has benefitted by his widespread generosity. It has been said "Great deeds are great legacies, and work with wondrous usury. By what man has done, we learn what man can do, and gauge the power and prospects of our race."

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

His example at Bombay was followed by Mrs. Ranade in Poona, whom he helped substantially. To say one who is watching the social changes taking place in India, it must be apparent that a great advance is being made in the encouragement of the education of women; not only are there now many schools in Poona, especially where they are taught to read and write, but great progress is being made in literature, music, drawing and embroidery. Owing to ancient traditions, Indian women up to very recent times have lived such secluded lives, that they have not had the chances of the women of Western countries, and the cultivation of the artistic and finer arts have necessary been neglected, and that part of their nature has not been developed, thereby daily depriving them of much interest and pleasure in life. A change has now come, and I am glad to find drawing and music forming an important part of the school curriculum. This will have the effect of drawing out the powers of observation in them, and now that Indian girls go more out of doors, their eyes will be opened to much that did not interest older generations. The study of nature is a source of everlasting pleasure, and in England, it is made a subject of special study in schools where children are taught to observe, and to make notes of all they see and find in a day's walk.

And now I have great pleasure in declaring this Fancy Fair to be open. I trust that it will be a great success in securing help for the Seva Sadan and that its good work will go on developing and increasing with the years, bringing help and hope to those who need them most and giving a great practical example of our common brotherhood which stands far above race and colour, and links us together in the service of humanity.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1912.

1. The two matches for this afternoon, Saturday, the 28th instant, commencing from 4 p.m., at Colaba Range, are:—

200 yards Magazine Figure 3, (silhouette) 8 shots, last 7 to count. Time 35 seconds.

If sufficient entries two prizes will be given.

2. Riding School for Recruits daily from 7-30 a. m.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 1st proximo, at 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental Saddles, (waist belts and Bandoliers to be worn) Arms will be issued on parade.

All members are requested to attend.

4. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning, the 29th October next, at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1912.

540. Parades—"G" Company Recruits will parade at the Old Headquarters Carnac Road, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

541. Lectures—there will be no lecture on Monday, the 30th instant.

542. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6928, Vol. M D'Cruz, "F" Co. from 24th September to 23rd December, 1912.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1912.

222. Duties—Duties for week ending 7th October, 1912:—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. P. H. Re'allack.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Coy, Bombr E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Coy, Corpl G. L. Chard.

224. Parades No. 1 and 2 Companies—Parades will be held as under in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p. m.

No. 1 Company, Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912.
No. 2 Company, Thursday, 3rd October, 1912.
Subject—15 pdr Gun Drill.
Dress—Mufti.

224. Instructional Classes—A Depression Range Binding Class and a Semaphore Signalling Class will shortly be started; all members desirous of attending these Classes must submit their names to the Adjutant's Office not later than the 5th October, 1912.

196. Clothing.—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailor's shop at New Headquarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Headquarter with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MAIL NOTES.

BOGUS TITANIC MESSAGE.

The result of inquiries at the White Star offices discredits the genuineness of a message contained in a bottle washed ashore on the Murvagh Sands, Donegal Harbour, purporting to come from a stoker on the Titanic. The message, according to a letter in "The Times" from Mr. Sims Williams, of Balintra, co. Donegal, was as follows:—Our ship Titanic sinking. All hope of being saved abandoned. Forward this to my dear wife, at 26, Stanley-road, Liverpool.—John Grimes, stoker. It is stated that the name of Grimes does not appear in the list of the crew, and there is no No. 26, Stanley-road, Liverpool.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Governor Wilson has frustrated an attempt of Tammany Hall politicians to get him willingly to associate with their leader "Charley" Murphy, and endorse Governor Dix to head the New York State ticket under the Presidential candidate in November. While in Syracuse attending the State fair, he was surrounded by Tammany leaders at every turn. When he addressed 35,000 people, Murphy and his henchmen were on the platform. At lunch Murphy sat close to Governor Wilson, and the latter, as soon as he realised it, rose and left. Next the Governor visited the grand stand to see the horse races. The Tammany chief followed and seated himself in the box reserved for Governor Wilson and his friends. The Governor saw one race and then fled. A few minutes later, a photographer begged Governor Wilson and Governor Dix to pose together. Just as the picture was about to be taken, the ubiquitous Murphy appeared in the background, and the Governor excused himself and hurried away.

A NEW ROSE.

After years of patient experimenting a horticultural expert has just succeeded in producing a terra-cotta rose, which has made its debut at the National Rose Society's autumn show at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. There are only a dozen blooms of the new flower at the show, and the cultivator, Mr. McGredy, of the Royal Nurseries, Portadown, Ireland, will only sell them for £1 1s. each. His stock of forty plants he would not part with for £3,000. A well-known florist who is a judge at the exhibition, gave the "Daily Mirror" some interesting particulars of the new rose. "The name of this remarkable rose," he said, "is Mrs. Charles E. Pearson, and it has only just made its appearance. It has rightfully been awarded the society's gold medal and is of exceptional merit. The colour is a flaming terra-cotta, shading to prawn pink, and the blooms have been obtained after four years' persistent cross-fertilising by the owner. The small stock, comprising only about forty plants, were originally produced in the open air from two seedlings, neither of which have, so far, been given out to rose lovers in the world." "The public will not be able to obtain a single plant until 1913, is well advanced."

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Some dissatisfaction exists among the French representatives at the Eucharistic Congress at Vienna, because the Central Committee declined to include any of them in the list of speakers at the opening meeting. It is stated that the committee, disappointed at the small attendance of delegates from France, considered that they were not entitled to have a speaker. Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, is reported to have made a written protest against the committe, action. Eighty thousand Congress tickets have been sold to foreigners here as compared with 13,000 at the Montreal meeting. It is estimated that Rs. 120,000 strangers are attending this Congress. The second general meeting of the Congress in the Rotunda was attended by the Heir-Apparent, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his consort, and numerous grand dukes and grand duchesses. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was loudly acclaimed as he entered the Congress Hall. The Cardinal legate sent the following telegram of homage to the Pope in the name of the Congress: "Those taking part in the Congress earnestly beseech the Saviour to preserve the Pope and not to deliver him into the hands of his enemies and most humbly pray that the Apostolic blessing be bestowed on the Emperer and the Imperial House and themselves."

THE WORLD'S INVENTIONS.

In order to prepare for the International Engineering and Machinery Exhibition, which opens on October 4, 3,000 tons of exhibits will have to be placed in Olympia, London, within ten days. The difficulty of the task is increased by the fact that nearly every exhibit will be a working plant. In addition to the display which the public will see in the great hall, a great number of power stations, steam engines and electrical appliances have to be constructed in the grounds to supply the motive force for the exhibits arranged by 300 firms. Within a few days hundreds of skilled mechanics and labourers will be employed at Olympia, while a far greater army of workers has been engaged during the past twelve to fifteen months in preparing the latest inventions which will be shown. Probably no greater or more strenuous effort has ever been made to build up a twenty days' exhibition. The preparatory work has been going on not only in various parts of Great Britain, but also in France, Germany, the United States and in fact, the machine shops of the world. The promoters estimate that the total cost of turning Olympia into a review of the latest engineering inventions at work approaches £100,000, by far the most costly creation of its kind. Every inch of space was let months ago, and while so much time has been expended in arranging for this exhibition, the whole display will be cleared away in five days.

EX-JUDGE IN THE DOCK.

Dr. Walter Snell, a former Judge of the District Court at Dresden, was placed on trial before a bench of his former colleagues to-day on a charge of obtaining £3,000 by false pretences. The ex-judge's defence is one frequently urged in Germany, in criminal cases of this nature. It was stated that he contracted his various obligations in the hope of effecting a marriage with an heiress. The name of the woman whose hand and purse he expected to win was not given, but she is an American who has been divorced. The prisoner met her while travelling to Germany from the United States, where he was once stationed as Attache to the German Imperial Consulate at Chicago. Giving evidence, the prisoner said that he was once introduced by the Prussian Finance Minister, Baron von Rheinbaden, to a number of Chicago millionaires, his object being to pave the way to a wealthy marriage with one of their daughters. "Could you have secured such a lady?" asked the presiding judge. "Well, it would not have been so difficult," was the prisoner's response. The case, which was adjourned seems to be taking a favourable turn for the accused, several influential witnesses having testified that he was undoubtedly on the verge of a marriage which would have rescued him from his financial troubles.

THE NEW BORKUM.

With reference to the proposal to connect the island of Westerland Sylt, on the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein, with the mainland by a railway embankment, for the purpose of strengthening German naval strategy in the North Sea, General von Schott, a distinguished artillery authority, advocates the conversion of the port of Lisa, on the northern coast of the island into a first-class war harbour. Writing in the "Tag," General von Schott declares that in view of the present European political constellation, Lisa must be regarded as of much greater importance than Kiel on the Baltic coast. He urges the Admiralty, not to wait until the railway embankment is built but to proceed at once to "close this notorious leak in our North Sea defence scheme." The General points out that the military importance of Westerland Sylt has increased considerably since the fortification of Borkum. "It is no secret," he writes, "that in their intended blockade of our North Sea harbours, the English had selected Borkum as a base. This plan was wrecked by the fortification of Borkum and the stationing there of a garrison. The only German islands in the North Sea which would be still serviceable to the English in war are those lying on the west coast of Schleswing-Holstein. Of these, Sylt is by far the best. Even if Sylt were further from England and strategically not so favourable as Borkum, the depths of the sea on the northern coast of the island are well suited to the accommodation of a blockading fleet. The probability of the English attempting to land troops in Schleswig-Holstein would be admittedly greater, if Sylt were joined to the mainland; but the existence of a war harbour on the island would provide a powerful basis for offensive action against English squadrons operating north of Heligoland."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

The Rovers Tournament.

R. G. A. (BLUE AND RED) 0; YORK AND LANCASTERS 1 (RED AND WHITE.)

The York and Lancaster Regiment met the Royal Garrison Artillery on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon in their match in the first round of the Rovers Tournament. Conditions were perfect for football and there was very little breeze blowing. The Gunners put up a good fight and although beaten there was very little difference between the teams. Up to half time no goal was recorded and it was only towards the end of the game that the York and Lancaster Regiment managed to score the only one of the match. Both sides had opportunities to score, but Quin and Perriss were very safe in goal and, on occasions, brilliant. The game was singularly free from offences and was played by both teams in a sporting manner. At one period in the first half it appeared that the York and Lancasters scored a goal from a corner kick, but Sergt. Tilley disallowed the goal as the ball fell into the goal without having touched any other player.

Soon after the start, the Gunners attacked but Perriss had no difficulty in defending his goal. Roche became dangerous but was stopped by Copley when about to shoot and White failed to score from an excellent centre from the left wing. Up to this time the ball had travelled alternately from one end of the field to the other, each team attacking in turn. Then from a corner kick the York and Lancasters appeared to have scored, but Sergt. Tilley decided against them, the ball having gone into goal without having touched any other player. Half-time was called without any score being recorded.

The second half of the game saw the York and Lancasters continually on the attack, although the Gunner forwards occasionally became dangerous and at one time had a penalty kick awarded them, but Perriss safely cleared the shot at goal and the York and Lancaster forwards took the ball down when was Ryan scored. No further point was registered and the game came to an end with the score:—

York and Lancasters..... 1 goal.
Royal Garrison Artillery..... nil.

Teams:

York and Lancaster Regiment.—Perriss, Copley, Hobson, Robinson, Cook, Pickell, Ryan, Barker, Archer, Drew, Moore.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Quinn, Jarram, Hawkins, McDermott, Thomson, Smith, Watson, Capt. Roche, White, Robinson, Spain.

Referee:—Sergt. Tilley, R. F. A., Bangalore.

To-night game:—G. I. P. Ry. vs. Colaba Swifts.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting—Third Day.

Saturday, 28th September.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p. m. on Thursday, 26th September.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—R. C. and distance. Hilarity 9-9, Five Crown 9-4, Gunboat 8-10, Aborigine 8-6, Master Delaval 7-8, Mil 7-3, Mayfly IV 6-0.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—about 5 furlongs. Soultine 9-12, Paul Pry 9-7, Malmsey 8-7, Hopper 8-7, Hackler's Girl 7-13, Lord Merv 7-6.

THE PEDDOCK PLATE.—6 furlongs. Malmsey 9-12, Hacker's Girl 9-4, Forfeit 8-10, Sperry 8-8, Chestnut Park 8-6, Madrina 7-12, East Pool 7-8, Mary B. 7-1, Not Yet 6-13, Lord Reay 6-9.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 4lbs.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—1 1-4 miles. Rizelmulook 9-5, Mexico 8-12, Franco 8-3, Zuheir 7-13, Lama 7-12, Last Chance 7 8, Mysore 7 7, Harry Johnson 7-6, Sweden 7-3.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1 1-2 miles. Tajilmulook 10-2, Regent 9-1, Thaboor 9-0, Real Gold 8-10, Valens 8-9, Parliament 8-4, Thulina 8-2, Terror 8-1, Mutrood 7-12, Mexico 7-10, Young Salamic 7 8, Last Chance 6-6, Fado 6-0.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—1 mile. Lookman 9-12, Young

ENGLAND AND FEDERALISM.

What Mr. Churchill Thinks may Happen.

AN UN-OFFICIAL SUGGESTION.

Mr. Churchill addressed another meeting at Dundee on Sept. 6th, devoting the greater part of his speech to a consideration of a federal system of government for the United Kingdom.

Declaring that he spoke for himself and not for the Government, Mr. Churchill suggested that it might be desirable to grant separate Legislatures to populous areas like Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, and Greater London, and said that he himself would not shrink from the creation of ten or 12 such English bodies, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. Among the advantages he claimed for a system of this kind were that it would afford scope in their own localities for public-spirited men who were not so much orators as administrators, and that it would render easier the task of associating the Dominions beyond the seas with the Central Government. Mr. Churchill further urged that Irish Home Rule was an essential preliminary to a federal system such as he had outlined.

Mr. Churchill's speech was much interrupted by suffragists, several of whom were ejected.

Mr. Churchill said he wished to discuss the bearing of the Irish Bill upon the general question of a federal system for the United Kingdom. There would be no difficulty in applying the federal system to Scotland or Wales, as well as to Ireland but when they came to England a very real difficulty arose. England was so great and populous that an English Parliament, whatever its functions or limitations might be, could not fail in the nature of things to be almost as powerful as the Imperial Parliament, side by side with which it would have to live; and if there were, as there very easily might be, a divergence of feeling and policy between the English Parliament and the Imperial Parliament, the quarrel between these two tremendously powerful bodies might tear the State in half and bring great evils upon all. He was speaking his own thoughts on the question, because he was anxious that it should be considered and talked over in the political discussions of the country.

SELF-GOVERNING AREAS.

If it were desired to set up a workable federal system in these islands, Mr. Churchill went on, they would have to face the task of dividing England into several great self-governing areas. Some of these areas could be readily discerned. There was, for instance, the great Lancashire area, with a mass of people, all with very similar interests and very much the same kind of conditions of life and with rather the same kind of view on educational questions and local politics. The great county of Lancashire might well form one of the self-governing areas. Then there was Yorkshire, about as large and perhaps larger. In Yorkshire there was a different point of view from Lancashire, but still a point of view which it was very desirable should receive a real and sustained expression in the political life of this country. Then there were the Midlands—a great group of counties which had distinctively their own contribution to make to the progress of British society and government; and there were also London and Greater London. There was already in existence the London County Council, to which it would be quite easy to add additional power.

He was only speaking in a tentative and speculative manner, because he was anxious that attention should be drawn to the subject and that men and women should turn it over, and probe the difficulties and try to devise methods by which the difficulties could be surmounted. Here were, at any rate, four great areas in England which might well have a conscious political identity, and might have an effective political machinery bestowed upon them. But there were other parts of England which it was not nearly so easy to deal with. The questions which were raised by the adoption of a federal system in England were very difficult, but they were not insoluble. They required for their solution only one thing which was that the public men of the country should give the best of their minds to solving the problem. (Cheers.) He was certain that if a spirit of good will and earnest desire to reach a solution were prevalent throughout the country there would be no difficulty in setting up a thoroughly workable federal system. Lord Curzon had spoken rather superciliously of such a project and had said: "Fancy all these Parliaments in these poor little isles."

TEN OR TWELVE LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

"Well," continued Mr. Churchill, "the prospect, I am bound to say, does not seem extravagant to me. The vision does not seem to me at all disquieting. After all, we may be very little islands, but we have a very large population; and the affairs of 45 millions of persons demand a far closer attention and a far more intimate knowledge than they can possibly receive from one Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) I am not in the least disturbed by the prospect of seeing erected in this country 10 or 12 separate legislative bodies for discharging the functions entrusted to them by the Imperial Parliament. Each part would be better looked after, and more activity would be developed. All sorts of able men who now have no share in government would find a new and fertile field of responsible activity in the service of their local or national Government; our public life would become richer; and our administration more sympathetic and more searching. The central Parliament would be relieved of its vast and oppressive burden, and would have more leisure to devote to the great interests of foreign and colonial policy which now receive less attention than they require; it would be continually strengthened by the new element of men who would not be mere politicians or orators, but who had made their mark as administrators in their own county or province. And it would be only another bold step onward from such a system as I have described to open the way to that closer union with the great Dominions beyond the seas which must be achieved if the greatness of Great Britain is to endure. I put these matters forward, as I have said, not as indicating in any detail or precision the policy of the Government, but as bringing forward a great question towards which, it seems to me, many political issues are moving, and on the solution of which, as I firmly believe, great advantages might be secured for all classes and all purposes in all parts of our common country.

"But the extraction of the Irish quarrel from our political affairs and its settlement will be found to be a vital and indispensable preliminary to any larger reconstruction. Until that is achieved you will have wrangling and bitterness and faction rife and rampant in your Legislature; Irish interests will be trampled under foot in the storm and strife of British politics; and Irishmen will, in their turn, strike roughly into our affairs and warp their development. So I would urge upon all those who are attracted by the idea of a federal system and also by the idea of a Scottish Parliament for the settlement of purely Scottish affairs (cheers) to concentrate upon what is essentially a preliminary step—(A woman's voice.—And that is votes for women; much laughter and ejection of the interrupter) I mean the reconciliation of the British and Irish democracy by the restoration to Ireland of a Parliament for dealing with purely Irish affairs." (Cheers.)

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 26th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 27th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	1
This day last year.....	2	3
Total mortality from all causes		103
Same date last year		87

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE HIGHEST FLIGHT.

Airman's Vol Plane from 16,400 Feet.

THRILLING ESCAPE.

Starting from Houtgate, 12 miles from Trouville, on September 6th, in a Blériot monoplane with an 80-h.p. Gnome motor, the airman Garros attained a height of 5,000 metres (16,405ft.), thereby beating the previous highest flight of 4,260 metres achieved at Vienna on June 29 by Lieutenant Blaschke with a passenger. Garros had previously held the distinction of having ascended to 3,950 metres (September, 1911). His official height on this occasion will, of course, not be known until his biographs have been examined by the authorities of the Aero Club. This astonishing achievement, remarkable enough in itself, is rendered all the more thrilling by the fact that the airman's motor broke down at the summit of his climb, so that he had to return to earth in one huge "vol plane" of over 16,000ft. Garros describes his experiences so vividly in the "Matin" that I (the "Times" Paris correspondent) cannot do better than quote his own words. He writes that, after waiting a week for the sky to become less covered with cloud, he started on Friday, without much confidence of success. There were a few patches of blue sky, but the weather was unfavourable, the wind fresh and bitterly cold. He continues:—

I start with a two hours' supply of petrol, an oxygen breathing apparatus, and a costume worthy of a Polar explorer. It is 12.45 p.m. by my watch. The clouds are rather more than 1,000 metres high. I reach them in four minutes and pass them, through a gap of blue. . . . I rise very quickly. According to the diagrams of my two barometers, I reach 2,000 metres in less than ten minutes. At 3,000 metres, I have the impression that I am being driven back from the coast, although my machine is making over 70 miles an hour. At 4,000 metres there is no longer any doubt. I am being carried backwards by the wind, which is consequently moving at more than 32 metres a second. One would almost say, however, that it was a calm dash, as it was so regular. From time to time through a gap in the clouds, I see beneath me a corner of Normandy.

The motor weakens; there are misfires, which I overcome with more petrol. I begin to breathe oxygen, while counting the beat of my motor, which continues to run normally. The climb becomes arduous. It is very cold but I am well wrapped up and do not feel it much.

Four thousand six hundred? I again hold the "record," which is the great thing. The machine begins to waver in the air, which seems no longer to support it. The fight against misfires becomes ever more critical. I still hope, however, to get 500 or 600 metres higher. I notice, unfortunately, that my supply of oxygen will not last out. Here is 4,800 metres, the height of Mont Blanc! I have not a mouthful of oxygen left, and my motor misfires so frequently that I climb no longer. I even notice that the barometer diagram marks a descent, but I am, as it were, hypnotized by the 5,000-metre line, which is less than two millimetres from the point of the recording pen. I shall stick to it till the motor gives up. I try to find a more favourable air current and call upon all my resources, those of an old acrobat. At last the diagram shows again a slight ascent; I climb 150 to 200 metres higher. Breathing is now very difficult, but here is 5,000 metres—I have got it! I mean to get beyond it.

An alarming shock and a great noise! I am rather astonished not to feel my wings part company from me in the air. With a movement quicker than thought, I cut my ignition and start planing down.

Every turn of the propeller shakes the whole machine violently, and I do what I can to come down as slowly as possible in order to spare my wings which have already been too severely tested. Evidently some important piece, probably a valve rod, is broken in the motor.

But gradually the vibrations diminish, and at last the propeller sticks fast. Thus I glide down with the stay wires whistling more or less shrilly, according to my speed. I am still 4,500 metres up but I have the conviction that I am out of dangers. I pass through the clouds again at 1,500 metres, and see with joy beneath me the most beautiful pasture land. I have merely to choose where I will land. It would be a mere joke if it were not for the terrible buzzing which I have had in my ears for the last five minutes. At last the earth draws near. I am exactly head to wind, and I land in a few yards.

Garros actually landed at a place 12½ miles inland from Houlgate.

AEROPLANE IN A CROWD.

An extraordinary accident in which two men and two women were killed, and four persons were severely injured, occurred at Gray, Haute-Saone, on Sept. 8. An airman; named Beard, was about to make a flight, and started his engine for that purpose, but the aeroplane only ran along the ground for about 15 yards, refusing to rise, and finally struck the wire enclosure separating the flying ground from the onlookers. The machine then made several somersaults, finally leaping over the wire fence right into the crowd. The propeller was still racing at a terrific speed and mowed down the spectators. M. Beard, who was only slightly injured, explained that he had been unable to shut off the engine, and had, therefore lost control of the machine.

THE IRISH AIR RACE.

The aeroplane race from Dublin to Belfast and back a distance of 200 miles which had been organized by the Irish Aero Club was attempted on September 7th. The competition which attracted a large gathering at Leopardstown Racecourse was a failure. The only two candidates who flew any considerable distance, Mr. H. J. D. Astley and Mr. J. Valentine, were obliged to come to earth on the outward journey, the former at Drogheda and the latter at Newry. Mr. Astley, in a 70-h.p. Blériot machine, had covered about 38 miles and Mr. Valentine, in a 50-h.p. Deperdusin, about 80.

EX-JAMESON RAIDER.

Guy Mortimer Fry (41), a retired military officer, who took part in the Jameson Raid, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey to obtaining credit to the amount of £20 without disclosing that he was and undischarged bankrupt. Mr. Percival Clarke, who prosecuted, said the accused had been twice bankrupt. At one time he was in the Army, and served in various capacities in the North-West Mounted Police and in the South African War. He came to England after holding commissions in Kitchener's Horse and the South African Light Horse. His present position was attributable to drink. In 1903, he became bankrupt with liabilities of £1,100, and to hide that fact he had traded in the assumed name of Gerald Fry. He became interested in various ventures, including the International Guides' Association which provided foreigners and Dominion visitors with guides to London. In 1903 and 1908 he had been sentenced to imprisonments and last July he was fined for bilking cabmen. Detective Inspector Ball said the prisoner joined the 7th Princess Royal's Own Dragoon Guards as Second Lieutenant in October, 1899. He took part in the Jameson Raid. At the outbreak of the South African War he volunteered for active service, and received a commission in the South African Field Force. From 1901 to 1903 in England he was without occupation, and received an allowance from his father, a retired surgeon-general. Early in 1903 he obtained the appointment of Superintendent of Civil Police in Northern Nigeria, at a salary of £303, but remained only three days at his post, and was dismissed. His first wife was granted a divorce and his second wife provided him with a large sum of money. Then he carried, on the International Guides' Association until his bankruptcy. During 1910-11 he had accounts at three different banks, and as much as £25,000 was paid into one account the greater portion having come from three ladies. In 1911 he went to an hotel at St. Albans representing himself to be "Chief Inspector Fry, of Scotland Yard," and saying he was making political inquiries. He still owed money at various places. With a good education and every advantage in life, he had given way to drink and fast living. The defendant addressed the Court at some length in mitigation of punishment, saying he received his military education at Sandhurst with Prince Francis of Teck, who always believed in him and stuck by him till the time of his death. He confessed he was a dipsomaniac. "This year my life has been a hell on earth," he said dramatically, and I now appeal for mercy which I have never previously experienced." Judge Rentoul, saying he hardly knew what to do with a case like that, deferred sentence till next session.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place last evening, Mr. T. R. Bell, I. F. S., presiding.

The election of the following 37 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. G. M. McCleverty. Dehra Dun, U. P.; Mr. E. Lane, Kodermа P.O.; Mr. W. E. Kidner, R. E. Bombay; Mr. G. N. Frattini, Bangalore; Dr. E. H. Hankin, Agra; Mr. H. Gill, Kalimi P. O., Cachar; Capt. W. G. Meale, I.A., Mt. Abu.; Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., Madras; The Librarian, Gauhati Club, Assam; Mr. Aga Shah Rookh Shah, Poona; Mr. Carl Meyer, Rangoon; Capt. C. H. Barbar, I.M.S., Bvnda, U. E. Dr. A.D. Cunnyngham-Perdriau, Narsinghpur, C.P.; The Mess Secretary, R.A. Mess, Meerut; Major H.N. Holden, Jaipur, Rajputana; Mr. B. L. Clarke, Quetta; the Honorary Secretary, R. A. Mess, Cambellpore; Major James Davidson, I.M.S., D.S.O., Dehra Dun, U.P.; Mr. E. D. Knowles, Purulia, B.N. Ry.; Mr. T. R. Rearden, England; Capt T. L. Bomford, I.M.S., Calcutta; The Mess President, The Border Regiment, Maymyo; Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., Jalgaum; Mr. E. Ferry, Benares; Mr. E. L. Mahon, Politbetta, South Coorg; The Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore; Major A.D. Kirby, R.F.A., Allahabad; Mr. H. Jouquet Dehra Dun. U.P.; Mr. F. C. Chamier, I.C.S. Mirzapur; Mr. E. A. Macnee, Jubbulpore, C.P.; Mr. T. J. Taskar, I.C.S., Hospet, Dist. Bellary; Mr. S. H. Harman, Tavoy, L. Burma; Mr, J. W. Bradley, Katha, Burma; Mr. V. A. Mackinnon, Mussoorie, U.P.; Mr. Donald Fraser, Bombay; Mr. B. S. Hickey, Taterah P.O. Champaran and Mr. A. W. Botham, I.C.S., Shillong.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contribution to the Museum, since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTION.	LOCALITY.	DONOR.
Panther (black variety)	Siam ...	Mr J F Keddie
Desert Cat ...	Cutch ..	H H The Rao of Cutch
Burmese Civet Cat	Shan States ..	Mr L E C Everard,
1 Wolf ...	Gurmal, Baluchi's	Lt Col H C Bernard
1 Tree Shrew ...	Bur...	Mr H V O'Donnel
2 Large brown Flying Squirrels	Simla ...	Mr P T L Dodsworth
4 Small Kashmir Flying Squirrels	Do. ...	Do. ...
1 Parti coloured Flying Squirrels	Do. ...	Do. ...
3 Rats, One Persian House Mouse and several other Shrews and several bats in spirit.	Do. ...	Do. ...
2 Squirrels ...	Siam ...	Mr E B Howell
15 Voles & Mice...	Kashmir ...	Lt Col H A F Magrath
2 Black naped Hares	Coimbatore ...	Mr C E C Fischer
Deformed Head of Gaur	Kanara ...	Conservator of Forests, C C
2 Young Baral heads	Garhwal ...	Mr J C Pickersgill Cunliffe
6 Bird skins	Bhatan, Dusra ...	Mr H V O'Donel
Masked Booby	Bombay Harbour.	Mr E R H Jackson
White winged Wood Duck	Siam ...	Mr J F Keddie
Scully's Wood Owl		
Eggs and nest of Orange Bullfinch	Kashmir ...	Lt Col H A F Magrath
and nest of Sooty Flycatcher		
2 Birds nests and eggs	Garhwal ..	Mr J C Pickersgill, Cunliffe
Eggs of Kok as Pheasant	Jansar ...	Mr A Rodgers
2 Young Monitors	Ceylon ...	Mr F H S Stone
Head of King Cobras,	Thayetmyo ...	Mr A Bailey
2 Young King Cobras, one Golden Tree Snake and one Black Krait	Tindharia ...	Mr A Wright
6 Snakes ...	Sholapur ...	Mr R E Macpherson
1 Painted Tree Snake and one Brown Tree Snake	Kadra, Rajputana.	Mrs Hume
2 Snakes ...	Sikkim ...	Mr C H Dracott
11 Snakes ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Mr W L Travers
3 Snakes ...	Ootacamund ...	Mr C B Antram
Chameleon (alive)	Nadiad ...	Mr T N Jhaveri
Young Hawksbill turtles (alive)	Karachi ...	Capt F W Townsend
17 Fish and several Lizards & spiders	Charbar, P. Gulf	Mr W D Cumming
1 small crocodile (alive)	Kanara ..	Mr G C Shortridge
A number of frogs and toads	Simla ...	Mr P T L Dodsworth
A number of insects	Singapore ...	Mr F H Stone
A large number of Butterflies	Nilgiri Hills ...	Capt C A Hare
Do do ...	Sikkim ...	Mr C H Dracott
A large number of Beetles	Charbar, P. Gulf.	Mr W D Cumming
Beetles and other insects	Maymyo ...	Capt S Perhouse
Corals ..	Singapore ...	Mr F H Stone

Minor contributions:—From Messrs. S. A. Stripp, H. M. Dwane, H. V. O'Donel, E. Comber, J. F. Kedie, H. White, L. Bishop, L. Newton Davis, I.M.S. P.M.D., Sanderson, L. Robertson, W. R. Clarke, P. Gomes and J. F. Lopiz.

MAMMAL SURVEY.

The Secretary said since the last meeting Mr. Crump had sent in 227 specimens from Chanda, C. P. and Mr. Shortridge 106 specimens from Shimoga and 331 from Vijayanagar (Qumpi), Bellary District. Mr. Crump was now in Kathiawar collecting and Mr. Shortridge at Kolar, E. Mysore, from whence he proceeds to Coorg and the Malabar Coast. In regard to finances, the Government of India had kindly responded to the Society's appeal by giving them Rs. 7,500—which was very acceptable but would unfortunately not permit the Society to bring out a third collector a very desirable course if the Survey was not to drag on for the next five years or longer.

MIGRATION OF BUTTERFLIES.

Attention was called to the recent immigration of yellow butterflies into Bombay apparently from the mainland. To any one about in the middle of the day the numbers of the yellow butterflies to be seen were very noticeable and as pointed out in the "Times of India" this was specially so when watching the cricket on the Marine Lines Maidan. Many members and the others had reported these butterflies to the society, but unfortunately no one had sent in any specimens, so it was impossible to say for certain what kind they were. In all probability, however, they were either of the two large yellowish white butterflies Catopsilia pyranthe or crocale or perhaps both, as well as the small black and yellow Terias hecabe.

One member, whose office overlooks the harbour, reported that the butterflies seemed to come almost entirely from across the harbour and for days he noticed a steady stream of butterflies past his window. He also said he saw numbers of what from his description may probably have been hawk moths. On reaching Bombay the butterflies seemed to turn almost entirely south over and through the Fort in the Colaba direction. Messrs. Aitken and Comber, writing of "Catopsilia pyranthe" in the "Butterflies" of the Konkan, say that it is sometimes seen in swarms, and of "crocale", they remark that sometimes they migrate towards the S. and S. W. in countless swarms. In the early number of the Journal, Mr. E. B. Aitken and Col. Prall also recorded the migration of the large chocolate and black butterfly "Euploea core."

PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.

In many parts of Bombay there has lately appeared a regular plague of a small hairy brown caterpillar with creamy or yellowish marks. These have swarmed over the walls and floors apparently having sprung from nowhere and appear to be wandering aimlessly about. Eventually these small caterpillars turn into yellow and brown moths called "Neptis conforta." The food of these caterpillars is said to be lichen, mosses and other vegetable matter found on the walls. An interesting account of the life history of this moth is given by Mr. H.S. Wise, Vol. 2 of the Journal. In a later Journal, Vol. XI E. H. Aitken adds some further notes and mentions that the common toads Bufo melanostictus feeds greedily on these caterpillars and as is generally the case in hairy caterpillars of moths the hairs are very irritant.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bensch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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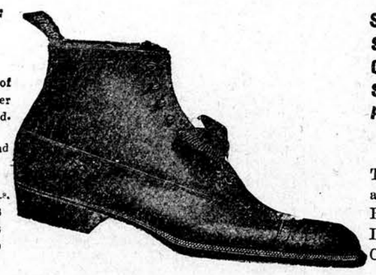

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 26] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	74 1-16		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	91		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	84 1-8		1-16
4½ do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8		1-8
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 1-4		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	29 5-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 3-4		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·26 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·5 1-4		1-4
Discount at Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
do. 6 months' sight ...	3 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 15-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	1-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm—Buyers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£41,700,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£10,900,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£44,000,000	Dec. £2,400,000
Government Securities	£13,400 000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£34,300,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,300,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, Fair demand.
Futures	Barely steady.
Manchester	Steady with little doing.
Final Sales	... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	5 0 "
Imports	... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·65—0½
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 37	6 33	6·28	6 27	6·29
—02	—02	—01	—02	—02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·30	6 31	6·32	6·34	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·19 Jan. 11·41.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·17 Jan. 11·38.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·42 Jan. 11·64.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	62,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	51, 00
" Exports to Great Britain	...	2·,000
" Exports to Continent	...	1·,000
" Spot Cotton	...	11·35—10
Futures—Month of Oct 11·05—22		Declined owing to long unloading and to fears of large receipts.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·37—15		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	11 1-2 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct.	...	11·43—03
Futures month of Jan.	...	11·35—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Steady

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS.
The supply of cotton at 17,673,000 bales.

WHEAT

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... Yesterday 38 7-8; to-day
Do. Months	... Sept.-Oct.—38 3-4
Do. Name of Ports—London—Steamer.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 38 3-8 unchgd
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal	
Tone—Quiet	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario and Feedlibs. ...	Unchgd
Do. Month— ...	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian ...	... Unchanged.
Do Months	... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship	...53 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 98 p.c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... 49 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—	... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...53 unchgd.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 53+1-4
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg-Nearest value.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	... 61 4 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Months—Sept-Oct	
Do. London—Done—Steady.	

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-0-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 3-4+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ...4 6 1-2—1-4
Sept.-Oct.—Done.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	... £ 90 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M S	... £ 79 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals 14s 6d—Value
ARRIVALS:—Lindon Hall, Queen Mand.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C F India (Double bags)	... 12 6d —3-4d
	—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment..	Nov.-Dec.—
Tone—Quiet. Limited business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	... 12 unchgd Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	... Oct Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	12s—2 1-2d
Months of Shipment	Sept Sellers
	9 7 1-4—1-4 Oct Dec—Sellers
Tone—Closed steady after fine trade.	
Java Sugar Crystals C & F India	... 13 7 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone.—Steady unchgd.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 11 6 unched.
Months of Shipments	... Oct.—Value.
Tone—Easier.	
Java Sugar—Unchgd—Business at a standstill.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [27TH SEPT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
13 Boxes Gold Bulin	Rs. 8,44,800	London	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Gold Bulin	13,51,680	do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bulin	38,400	do	Indian Specie Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulin and Sovs	76,830 / 60,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bulin	37,900	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	1,217	13,98,620
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	23	27,308

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market continues firm and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and there are few Private Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 12th Oct.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...130
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151
Shanghai "	...209
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The near settlement rate opened at 96 1-16, the same price as for cash. Little business was done early in the day, but in the afternoon rates advanced 1-16 to 96 1-8 and a moderate business was put through.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 2 0
1st Settlement	...	" 96 2 0
2nd "	...	" 96 0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday bar silver in London closed 1-8 lower both for ready and forward, at 29 1-4 and 29 5-16 respectively, but the closing tone was firm, with buyers. New York was 1-4 down at 63 3-8. The local market opened at 74 1-16 ex duty for ready and the first settlement, and advanced 1-4 during the day. Rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15	3
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15	3
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 74 5	0
1st Settlement	...	" 74 5	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 74 9	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 83 11	0
1st Settlement	...	" 83 11	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 83 15	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of the whole amount in Bills, tenderers at 1s. 4 1-32d. receiving only 2 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 60·50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 6th September and arrived to-day with the mails of the 13th September brings £280,000 silver £180,000 bar gold, and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 37,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 6,50,000
Madras ...	...	... " 6,10, 00
Total...	...	... " 50,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 13th September and comes with the mails of the 20th September brings £410,000 silver, £170,000 bar gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 37,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 14,50,000
Madras ...	...	... " 2,70,000
Total...	...	... " 56,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 20th September and comes with the mail of the 27th September brings £150,000 silver, £170,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 45,80,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 6,30,000
Madras ...	...	... " 8,30,000
Total...	...	... " 60,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	5,10,000
Other Deposits	.....	7,52,000
Sundries	18,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	5,30,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	13,75,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	14,72,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,17,000	.....
Bullion	.....	47,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	1,69,000
Sundries	5,000	.....
Cash	19,88,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	4,500	3,157	+ 1,443
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Sep. ...	2,536,668	2,493,855	+ 42,813
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	3,316	387	+ 2,929
China ...			
Japan ...	510	2,857	— 2,347
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	3,826	3,244	+ 582
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 26th Sep.			
Europe ...	410,129	934,677	—524,548
China ...	36,616	15,010	+ 21,606
Japan ...	849,881	603,149	+246,534
Coast Ports ...	25,852	32,987	— 7,135
Total ...	1,322,078	1,585,523	—263,445
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	4,283	4,779	— 496
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil.	Nil	
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 31st August, 1912, 38,633 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 14th September 1912—53,886 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	Nil	273,045	401,219
Central India... ...	4	162,239	147,521
Barsee and Nagur ...	Nil	113,106	117,379
Berar	50	538,954	359,990
Central Provinces ...	Nil	358,3,7	151,235
Total Comras ...	54	1,445,761	1,177,344
Dholleras	Nil	29,260	269,350
Broach	Nil	142,828	218,511
Compta and Dharwar.	1,019	237,105	260,023
Westerns	3,138	112,431	49,898
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	44	127,784	297,159
Bengals. (Rajputana)	Nil	105,425	136,738
Sind	18	93,734	71,118
Persian	38	4,933	3,097
American	159	328,236	6,710
Egyptian	180	2,222	2,66.
Other sorts	Nil	9,839	1,197
Total ...	4,600	3,526,663	2,493,855

a Or 181,744 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 26th Sept, 1912	2,536,668
	2,836,668
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 26th Sept, 1912 ...	1,322,078
	1,514,590
Less Afloat	4,283
	1,510,307
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	1, 68,000
	442,307
Less Country by rail	92,519
	349,788
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 27th Sept, 1912 ...	337,788

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The home markets during the past week have been featureless, and only small to moderate fluctuation have occurred from day to day. The weather in America is cold, and anxiety is felt regarding the possibility of an early killing frost. The trade demand is slack, and in it self would be insufficient to sustain the market; but nervousness regarding the weather, and predictions of an early frost, have helped to keep up prices in face of this limited demand. At present there are no indications of a sustained or material decline, as fears of frost, owing to cold weather, are sufficient to check any pronounced downward movement. Should a killing frost actually occur within the next week or so there is every probability of a sharp rise in prices, and the question of upholding a higher range of values would depend on the extent of the damage done to the crop. Under present conditions we look for a continuance of narrow markets, with small to moderate fluctuations daily. The next Bureau report, and the second Ginners' report may cause the first large movement one way or the other provided of course there is no killing frost in the meantime. The home market close easier, with a drop of 12 to 22 points in the American markets, which is the most important fluctuation of the week.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	11·28	11·03	—25
" Jan. ...	11·55	11·37	—18
Spot ...	11·85	11·65	—20
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·51	11·31	—20
" Jan. ...	11 69	11 50	—19
Spot ...	11 3-8	11 1-2	+1-3
Liverpool—			
Futures Sept.-Oct...	6 44	11·37	—07
" Jan-Feb ...	6·34	11·27	—07
Spot ...	6·32	6·25	—17

In the local market the ruling influence has been the weather, the absence of rain up-country early in the week having caused a sharp advance in prices, good Broach having touched Rs. 306. From this point the rate dropped to Rs. 301 on reports of rain in the Berars and Central Provinces, and fluctuations have since occurred. A fair business was done in good Broach during the week, export houses having been sellers at times. Shippers are also reported to have sold a small quantity of Bengals and Khamgaon-Akola January. Mills have been buyers of fine M. G. Bengal for December and January delivery, but have not been able to operate to any extent owing to scarcity of sellers. The last day or two exporters have withdrawn from the market, prices have been maintained on speculative buying in the bazaar on the chance of frost, in America. Good Broach to-day is Rs 302 notwithstanding the decline in America. A Japan shippers is reported to have bought superfine M. G. Bengal October delivery at Rs. 280.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a small enquiry, chiefly by mills. Prices have kept steady. The unsold stock of cotton is small, but early arrivals of new crop Bengals are expected shortly, and the stock should therefore be sufficient for requirements.

The timely rainfall in the Berars and Central Provinces this week has most beneficial, and has relieved the anxiety which was felt regarding the cotton crops in these districts. Dhamangaon is reported to have had 5 inches. Amraoti and Nagpur about 3 inches, and other places from 1 to 2 inches. The storm, which came from the Bay of Bengal, moved Northward, and has also given rain in the United Provinces. Crop reports are satisfactory, but rain is needed shortly in the Broach districts, Kathiawar, Khandeish and Hyderabad districts, for the best results.

LATER.

During the early part of the day good Broach advanced to Rs. 302 1-2. Only a moderate business has been done in the bazaar, and at the close the rate is Rs. 301 1-2 sellers. Other quotations are nominal; nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	309	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	301	1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	234	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... ,,	291	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Polgaon	,,	285	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... ,,	282	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	272	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	262	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	262	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	265	Dec.
" " "	... ,,	268	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	247	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	... 7,000
Total Imports	...	... Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·30	6·26	6·20
—07	—07	—08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·20	6·22	6·23
—07	—07	—07
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·24	6·25	6·26
—07	—7	—8

FREIGHTS.

The market has remained firm during the week, and the high rates asked are checking business to some extent. The following business is reported :—

ANTWERP :—Small lots for ready loading at 21s. 6d. light seeds.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES :—1,000 tons wheat, October shipment at 23s.

LONDON :—500 tons seeds and light seeds at 20s. for October loading.

DUNKIRK :—1,000 tons booked for February shipment at 19s. 9d. light seeds, 21s, 9d. seeds, cotton.

The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Business in all markets has been restricted owing to the arbitration difficulty between sellers and buyers. It is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at shortly.

LINSEED :—
The home markets are easier, and with little enquiry locally, prices have declined during the week.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs. 10	6 0 B.T.
April-May, ...	... " 10	10 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has been quiet with little doing. Prices keep fairly steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May ...	Rs. 8	3 6 R.T.
" Cawnpore Ready ...	Rs. 8	0 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ...	Rs. 9	0 0 "

WHEAT :—
This market has also been quiet and rates are a trifle easier.

We quote :—

White Pissi 85 p. c. ready	Rs. 5	5 0 R.T.
White Delhi, Ap-May,	" 5	7 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Prices are steady but there has been little business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 54	8 0
Small White ...	" 53	8 0
Biggares 50 per cent ...	" 52	0 0
Black Katni... ...	" 47	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Prices are rather easier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 12	13 0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—
A quiet but steady market.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Steady. Little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	26 8 0
D c-Jan	"	24 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold Dec.-Jan. ...	Rs.	45 8 0
Small " ...	"	44 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 3 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,600	bales.
Wheat	137,537	owts.
Linseed	24,685	"
Rapeseed	4,736	"
Gingellyseed	1,838	"
Poppyseed	1,684	"
Groundnuts...	3,142	"
Castorseed	88,931	"
Rice	17,717	"
Myrabollams...	1,780	"
Cottonseed	3,360	"
Mowrasseed	3,429	"
Gram	39, 82	"
Joowar	4,178	"
Maize	295	"
Barley	48,101	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the market has been better during the past week, partly owing to the steadiness of the cotton markets, and partly to more favourable news from Shanghai. China buyers have been operating to a fair extent and yarn dealers have bought several lines of 10s. and 12s. at rather better prices. Total sales reported amount to about 25,000 bales of which about 15,000 bales is for forward delivery, January and February. The market closes steady and sales the last day or so would probably have been larger, but for Jewish holidays.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	5,500
Unsold stock at Shanghai	73,000
Sold but uncleared "	20,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet with little business doing.

GREY GOODS :—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There is no change to report. The market continues quiet.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The Bombay market is steady and the demand is improving. The home market is unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is firm and prices are very stiff. There is however, little business doing.

DHOOTIES :—The home market is steady and unchanged. The demand in the local market is improving and prices are steady.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—Our market continues quiet but consumption shows much improvement.

COAL MARKET.

There is no change to report in the condition of the market except that sellers for next year have advanced prices by as. 8. The B. B. and C. I. Railway have purchased 40,000 ton. Natal coal for delivery next year, and the North Western Railway invite tender for 2,00,000 ton for 1913, 14-15 delivery.

Approximate quotations :—

	Rs.
P Dorfryn	23-8
West Hartley	19
Australian	18-19
Deshergurh	18
Jharriah	17-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chakkar" per two tins ...	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 6 0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 6 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4 0 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 13 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 2 0
Shell 150 cases per case.....	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

	Rs.	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150° American	,,	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150° American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75° Abol A'can	,,	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125° American	,,	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125° American	,,	4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125		per 2 tins 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		8 1 gallons. " 3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Firm.		per 2 tins. " 4 0 0

SHARES.

The market is firm and rates have advanced during the week. The Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,720 ; Bank of India have improved to Rs. 65; Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 74 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 13; Central Bank shares at Rs. 32; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 98. In press companies, New Mofussil have changed hands at Rs. 882 1-2; others are unchanged at previous quotations. In mill companies, Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 370; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 525; Century are weak at Rs. 300; Central Indias have gradually advanced to Rs. 2,360 ; Chinas have ruled at and about Rs. 1,000 ; Colaba Land and Mill company's shares are steady at Rs. 1,615; Crescents are steady at Rs. 110 ; Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 500; Emperor Edwards have dropped to Rs. 570 ; Edward Sassoon mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 210 ; Fazallbhoys have improved to Rs. 505; Finleys are steady at Rs. 395; Jamshedis are declined to Rs. 191 1-2; Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 860 X. D.; Madhavji Dharamsi mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,545; Maneckji Petit, after touching Rs. 3,220, have again improved to Rs. 3,260 ; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 262 1-2; New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 1,122 1-2; Phoenix are steady at Rs. 131 1-4 ; Standards have improved to Rs. 1,385 ; Swan mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 252 1-2 ; Swadeshi's have advanced to Rs. 1,810. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporations are unchanged at Rs. 555 ; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 173, and preference shares at Rs. 185 ; Bombay Flour at Rs. 995 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 232 1-2, and preference shares also at Rs. 292 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement have changed hands at Rs. 775 , Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have declined to Rs. 21 1-2 ; Tata Steel and Iron Company's ordinary shares are at Rs. 90 1-2, and deferred shares at Rs. 197, and preference are unchanged at Rs. 185 ; Treschers have changed hands at Rs. 460. In Railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 692 1-2; Tapti Valleys have advanced to Rs. 577 1-2; Amritsir Patti are changed at Rs. 136 ; Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 138 ; Central Provinces at Rs. 73 1-2 and Gujrat Railway at Rs. 99 1-2.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

The market for coal shares continued very strong to-day the prices in many instances showing further advances. Bora Parasea and Sandra shares were in demand and improved in value, the former starting at Rs. 5-8 and rising to Rs. 6-2 compared with Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 5 yesterday and the latter rising from Rs. 16-6 to Rs. 17 and Rs. 16-8. Aldih were done at Rs. 17-2 to Rs. 17-5, a rise from Rs. 17-3 yesterday; Bhalgora Rs. 24, a rise of 8 annas; Burrakar, Rs. 17-12, to Rs. 20-8 against Rs. 17-4 yesterday's top price; Equitable at Rs. 31 were twelve annas up, Gnusick at Rs. 18-12, eight annas up and Ranegunge at Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 20-12 four and twelve annas up.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 7th Sept. 1912, were Rs. 2,520, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 7th Sept. 1912 Rs. 1,12,390.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., write from Manchester, on 5th September, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	599,760	403,172
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	472,340	225,367
American cotton into sight ...	15,501,000	12,152,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	12,033,000	22,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,053,000	1,563,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,297,000	823,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	76,000	86,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	112,000	113,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	117,000	125,000

The movement of American cotton "into sight" for the week ending the 30th ult. was 126,000 bales, and last year for the corresponding week it was 262,000 bales, the "out of sight" figures i. e. deliveries to the world's spinners were 90,000 bales, and last year 160,000 bales.

There were no adverse news relating to the growing cotton crops either American or Egyptian, up to the 3rd inst, when the former was reported as suffering from excessive heat in Georgia, and on that day New York advanced spot 25 points and futures 31 to 3 points, being backed up by the activity and advance of Liverpool 5 points spot and 14 points futures; these advances took place chiefly before the American bureau report the same evening, the acreage being given as 34,097,000 against 36,681,000 last year, and the condition 74.8 against 76.5 last month, and 73.2 last year and 73.7 the average of the past 10 years! the last American crop 1911 12 turned out 16,185,426 bales, of which 10,687, 163 bales were exported 66 per cent. of the whole crop and 5,375,499 bales were taken by the American mills (33 per cent of the crop).

The condition of the American crop being ahead of last year, the acreage should at least give within a million bales of last crop, other circumstances being equal, and considering the stocks in spinners, hands, together with the "visible supply" as stated above, there would, then be sufficient cotton for the new season from the 1st inst. to August 31st 1913, without the markets being depressed by a plethora of cotton. Such a situation should tend to steady prices at perhaps about the present level.

The next two months, however, may still change the present fair prospects, either through an excessive wet period, or early killing frosts spoiling the new American crop.

On Monday, the 2nd inst, Liverpool spot receded to 6.37 and current month was temporarily down to 6.08d, or as low as the first week in June last, and where manufacturers were reasonable and could meet merchants, business was largely transacted. Dhootie for India were heavily booked; jaconets, scarves and other light goods have been well sold also, and a fair business has been done during the week for various India markets, thanks to the beneficient effects of the S. W. monsoon. Rangoon is quieter again, but business has been done for the Straits where supplies on the spot are exhausted in some lines, and generally goods are wanted. From Shanghai the mails to the 16th ult. advise the continuance of the better feeling, including the Yangtse provinces, while the agricultural outlook, except in the North, is also favourable. There is little or no buying forward and our shipments for August to China and Hongkong were only 18.9 million yards of textiles, while Calcutta took 148·1 million yards, Bombay 76, and Karachi 27.7. Although the official condition report of the American crop

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

In connexion with the recent celebration of Mr. Asquith's sixtieth birthday, it may be noted that several of his predecessors, within the last hundred years, also completed their sixtieth year during their Premiership. Among these are Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Melbourne, and the Duke of Wellington. On the other hand, Peel resigned at fifty-eight, Goderich at forty-six, Canning died at fifty-seven, Perceval at fifty, and Lord Liverpool at fifty-eight. Lord John Russell just failed to celebrate his sixtieth birthday in office, for he was born in August, 1792, and resigned in February 1852; while 1844 was one of the few years in Lord Palmerston's political career when he was out of office. This sixtieth year is a very important one in Mr. Asquith's life, with Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and Reform under discussion, and to many of the statesmen already mentioned their sixtieth year had a special importance also. Thus 1869 was the year of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church measure. It was in his sixtieth year that Wellington passed the Catholic Emancipation Act, "the most painful act of my life," as he said. Lord Derby resigned three months after his sixtieth birthday, and it was six weeks after his sixtieth birthday that Melbourne resigned. The Prime Minister is one of the select band of members who have represented one constituency without a break for a quarter of a century. Others who share this distinction with him include Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bart, Mr. Fenwick Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Dillon, Sir Henry Kimber, Mr. Atherley-Jones and Mr. William Abraham, all of whom have sat since the General Election of 1885. Mr. Asquith first entered Parliament as Liberal member for East Fife in 1886.

The Westenras, of whom Lord Rossmore, who has just given the public his very readable reminiscences, is the head, have, like another noble Irish family, the Verekers Viscounts Gort, sprung from ancestors who passed over from the Low Countries to settle in Ireland, in the seventeenth century. But in the case at least of the Westenras, there has since been a great infusion of Scottish blood, which is the predominant ingredient in the great majority of the families in the Irish peerage to-day. The Rossmore Barony and the Gort Viscounty have a somewhat similar history in one respect, that in each case the family name of the holders has changed. The first Viscount Gort was named John Prendergast, but at his death the peerage passed to his sister's son, Charles Vereker, and Vereker has since been the family name. The first Baron Rossmore was General Robert Cuninghame, of the 5th Dragoons (hence the trooper and horse of that corps in Lord Rossmore's coat-of-arms). At his death the peerage passed to Warner William Westenra, his nephew by marriage. Warner Lord Rossmore was the grandfather of the present peer. Lord Rossmore gives in his book several instances of the superstitions which still obtain even among the hard-headed folk of Ulster, and he might have included another in relation to a very famous politician. When in the early eighties, Monaghan was assailed by the Home Rulers in the course of what was known at the time as the "Nationalist invasion of Ulster," Mr. Parnell and Mr. T. M. Healy went there together. The Nationalist leader was assigned Room 13, the best in the hotel, but Mr. Parnell would not have it on any account, while he also strongly objected to Mr. Healy occupying it. Mr. Healy did this, however, and won his election none the less.

It is interesting to recall, in connexion with the death of Mr. R. M. Morrell, the founder of the National Sunday League, that he was inspired in the first instance to institute the movement which was destined to attain such dimensions by the example of Germany. The firm of jewellers with which he was connected as a youth had to bring over large numbers of German workers to execute certain work which they were proposing to exhibit at the great exhibition of 1851. These foreign workers, who included Frenchmen as well as Germans, were all highly skilled and also far more intelligent in other ways than the average British workman. Mr. Morrell was struck by the contrast, and thinking over the matter, was induced to seek out the reason therefor. He was told that a taste for art was cultivated in them from childhood by visits to the great national collections on Sundays, and that every apprentice was bound to attend the Government Drawing Schools, and that these places like the Art Galleries and Technical Institutes, were open, unlike those in England, on Sundays. This gave him food for reflection, with the result that on his thirtieth birthday, Aug. 31, 1853, he resolved on practical efforts to secure for his fellow British workmen, some of the advantages which had enabled the French and Germans to beat them in their own workshops. And this was genesis of the National Sunday League.

Lord Ellenborough, whose offer of £100 for a prize for an essay on the effect, on the fortunes of a maritime war, of the "neutrality or hostility of Ireland," has created an unfortunate impression, is himself a retired naval officer of considerable experience. He was a cadet on H. M. S. "Colossus" in the Russian War, and saw service in the Chinese War of 1857. He commanded the Coquette in the Ashanti War of 1873. Like many modern officers, he has devoted a good deal of attention to the scientific side of his profession, and has written books on charts and on problems of the sextant. It is curious in this connexion that the first speech made by the first Lord Ellenborough in the House of Commons was a fierce plea for the maintenance of martial law in Ireland, as the chief safeguard of the liberties of the House and the country. There were many stormy episodes in the careers of both the first and the second Lord Ellenborough. The first Lord, notorious for his brow-beating of juries, was frequently at issue with his peers when he went to the Lords, and Romilly describes one of his earlier speeches as having "hardly omitted one word of coarse invective the English language could supply him with." Lord Ellenborough is not the first of his family to attract attention by unconventional procedure. It was the third baron who once caused a sensation by making a most uncomplimentary reference in the House of Lords to a member of the Royal Family, and this was only one of several piquant episodes in his career. Among other things he gained notoriety for the frequency of his disputes with the London cabmen, with whom he acquired such an unpopular reputation that eventually he experienced the greatest difficulty in inducing one to take him as a fare. He was four times married, and was altogether a very eccentric personage.

Mr. Tonman Mosley, the latest recruit to Liberalism, is returning to the faith of his forefathers, for the Mosleys of Rolleston were sturdy Whigs of old, and Sir Oswald Mosleys has told us recently how his grandfather, a strong Whig, refused a peerage offered him in return for his vote on the Catholic question. Mr. Mosley is the second son of the third baronet, and owes his unusual Christian name to his father. Mr. Mosley is a barrister by profession, is Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway, a director of the Grand Junction Canal Company, and Chairman of the Bucks County Council.

Sir Clements Markham, who has been reading a paper on Antarctic exploration before the British Association, is a cousin of Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, and also of Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Markham. Their grandfather, a son of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, was secretary to Warren Hastings out in India. In a long, varied, and useful career Sir Clements has performed at least one service to India himself. He introduced the cultivation of Peruvian Bark into that country. It is, however, with the extension of our geographical knowledge that the name of Sir Clements is chiefly associated. His cousin and junior, Sir Albert, commanded the "Alert" in the expedition of 1875, but Sir Clements's record of Polar expeditions began a quarter of a century before that. He is one of the few survivors of those who went in search of Sir John Franklin. He was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society for twenty-five years and afterwards president.

We are apt to think of military manœuvres as an invention of modern tacticians; but they were, in fact, invented by Louis XIV. In order to complete the military education of the young Duke of Burgandy, he decided to organise a mock siege of Compiegne; and to that end he assembled a force of 60,000 men of all arms under the command of the Duc de Boufflers. As there were no military attachés in those days, the Ambassadors were invited to the spectacle, which was also witnessed, from the comfortable security of a Sedan-chair, by Madame de Maintenon. The scene is described by St. Simon as having been "at once dazzling and terrifying"; and the odds that after the sham fight was over the King reviewed his troops, and presented a gratuity of 600 livre to each of the captains who had participated in it. The date of the interesting ceremony was 1698.

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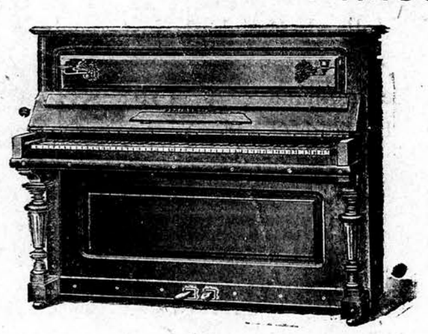

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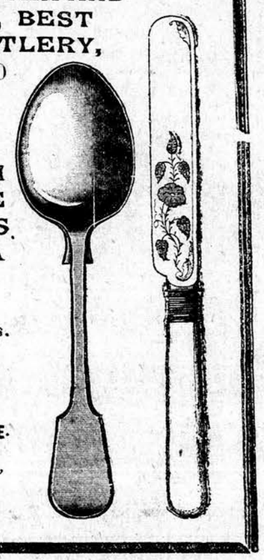

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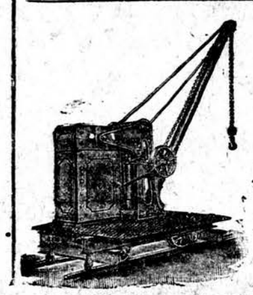

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